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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. II, NO. 220, BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting Aden with	Tons.
Sept.				
19th "	Simla	6000	---	---
26th "	Mooltan	11000	---	---
3rd Oct.	Persia	8000	---	---
10th "	Maloja	12500	---	---
17th "	Caledonia	8000	---	---
24th "	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
31st "	India	8000	---	---
7th Nov.	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
14th "	Arabia	8000	---	---
21st "	Salsette	6000	Khyber	9000
28th "	Egypt	8000	---	---
5th Dec.	China	8000	edina	12500
12th "	Persia	8000	---	---
19th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	—	—

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamership Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure.
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4709	17th Sept.	24th Sept.
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5148	4th Oct.	16th Oct.
Kirin Maru	M. Nakamura	3808	18th "	30th "

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING HEMISTS.

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers, thus ensuring the best of material, from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

98 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES,
(JOINT SERVICE).
SAILINGS.
HOMEWARD.
SPRING 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about;	Leave Bombay about.
City of Marseilles	A&C 8250	3rd Feb.	---
City of Glasgow	A&C 6545	....	6th Feb.
City of Poona	A&C 7474	3rd March.	---
City of Paris	A&C 9259	15th "	17th March
City of Lahore	A&C 6947	24th "	---
Trafford Hall	A&C 5321	---	30th March
City of Manchester	A&C 5551	31st March.	---
City of Nagpur	A&C 7500	12th April	14th April
City of Cairo	A&C ...	21st "	---
City of Benares	A&C 6984	---	27th "
City of Marseilles	A&C 8250	8th May	10th "
City of Poona	A&C 7474	7th June	---

"Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class passengers only; all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

FARES.	1st class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class 1	2nd class Returns
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	999	—	787

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and further particulars apply to:—
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK,

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA,

OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
391 Agents.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA.
LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE: BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interests allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

APPLY

THE MANAGER,

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"

Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.
LHASA, 2184 Fri. 18th Sept. *6 a.m. Direct.
LINGA, 2185 Mon. 21st Sept. 11 a.m., †P. B. D. and C. M.

*or on arrival of English mail steamer.
† Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND MAHOMERA.

(Weekly.)

T. S. LHASA, 2184 tons, on Friday 18th September (Passengers only) connecting at Karachi with S. S. DWARKA for Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

Extra sailings at frequent intervals.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

S. S. "PALAMCOTTA" 3,413 tons on or about 3rd Oct. calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.

16th September 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R. D., R. N. R.	16th Oct. 1914
S.S. Massilia	5091	J Thomson	21st " "
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	6th Nov. "
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Castalia	6388	G. Mitchel	9th Feb. 1915
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th " "
S.S. Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March "
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March "
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D., R. N. R.	15th April "
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April "
S.S. Castalia	6388	G. Mitchel	8th May "
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May "

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the [illegible] that originally held four.

FARES	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	695	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

POONA SEASON.

Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT

F. CORNAGLIA'S,

Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.

Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.

All Caterings in the most recherche Style.

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Telegrams "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital ..... £ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders..... £ 900,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
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G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

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Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

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Manager.

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SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203. *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1430.

WAR SERVICE EQUIPMENT.

NOTE:—NAVAL and MILITARY OFFICERS proceeding on WAR SERVICE are offered a special discount of 20 per cent on our usual Prices on

FOR THE NAVY

FOR THE ARMY

WATCHES.
For Wrist wear or for the pocket, we can supply the BEST and therefore the cheapest from Rs. 15.

BINOCULARS.
The BEST again, in GOERZ PRISMS & BUSCH PRISMS also ENGLISH PRISMS at Rs. 90.

CAMERAS.
GOERZ ANSCHUTZ or the TENAX POCKET cameras weighing from 8½ Ozs. All fitted with GOERZ' world renowned lenses. From Rs. 112.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyone	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angeles	New York (Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 3.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent., p. m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed ... Rs. 19,36,700
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 11,24,978
Reserve Fund (In G. P. Notes) 10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Bhan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

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"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertiser are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 90, Esplanade Road. 833

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO Ltd, Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS ORGANS HARMONIUMS, etc., Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2450

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be d ne as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
35, Medows Street,
Bombay.
3638

WANTED.

WANTED.—FURNITURE etc., purchased wholesale or retail for reasonable prices. Apply Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3736

AVAILABLE a room for a gentleman with or without board. Electric lights, fans, "Westerly" breeze very cool and comfortable. English family not a Boarding House apply Box No. 872. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3835

WANTED a trained nurse for Dufferin Hospital, Bareilly. Pay Rs. 75, rising by biennial increments of Rs. 5, to Rs. 90, with free quarters.
Apply with copies of testimonials to CIVIL SURGEON, Bareilly. 2532

WANTED a Naib Diwan, pay Rs. 150 to Rs. 300, according to qualifications, for the Narsingarh State in Central India. Persons thoroughly competent in the Judicial, Revenue and Settlement branches of administration and well versed in English, Hindi and Urdu, should apply with copies of testimonials stating age, caste and other qualifications, to the DIWAN, Narsingarh State, Central India. 2515

WANTED immediately one B. A. WOMAN ASSISTANT TEACHER, whose mother-tongue is Marathi, for the NEW GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, Amraoti (Berar). Apply stating age, nationality, caste, experience etc., and ALSO SALARY REQUIRED, to.
The INSPECTRESS OF SCHOOLS,
Nagpur Circle,
Nagpur, C. Ps.
3814

FOUR Sub-Assistant Surgeons are required for the independent medical charge of four parties employed on the Indo-Burma Connection Railway Survey, for about six months from 1st November 1914.
Pay Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 per mensem, with double the ordinary (Civil Service Regulations) Indian Travelling Allowances in camp.
Applications with copies of testimonials to be sent to—
G. RICHARDS, M. INST, C.E.
Engineer-in-Chief,
Indo-Burma Connection Railway, Survey
Grand Hotel, Simla.
9th September 1914. 2534

WANTED a European as Inspector of Police for the Sylhet Armed Police Reserve. Initial salary Rs. 150 rising in 3 grades to Rs. 250 a month and a conveyance allowance of Rs. 15 a month. House provided free.
Only British Non-Commissioned Officers with exemprary discharge papers need apply. Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned by the 15th October. Preference will be given to a married man.
C. H. CRAVEN,
For Inspector-General of Police, Assam.
2517

WANTED tenders for the supply of the best Indian Inks (Blue-black and Red) fluid and powder, to the Stationery Department of the Indore State; the approximate quantity for a year is as noted below:—

Blue-black Ink, bottles, fluid	2,400
Red Ink, bottlees, fluid ...	600
Blue-black Ink, powder, Packets yielding one bottle of Ink	400 dozen.
Red Ink packets	350 ,,

Sealed tenders quoting prices and accompanied by samples of the Inks, should reach the undersigned on or before the 5th of November 1914.
GENERAL MINISTER,
Indore State.
Indore, 4th September 1914. 2516

WANTED.

BORING ENGINEER:—Seeks re-engagement. Apply to Box No. 867, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3811

WANTED—SCIENCE TEACHER pay up to Rs. 60 for ...sd school. Apply to SERVICE SECU[illegible] GENCY, 201, Hornby Road, Bombay 3834

WANTED—TRACER on Rs. 25 monthly for mofussil. Apply with certificates to SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, 201, Hornby Road, Bombay. 3834

WANTED—BOARD and RESIDENCE by young Englishman in private European family—vicinity Apollo Bunder or Colaba. Reclamation preferred. Apply to Box No. 544 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED 1 single 4 lap scutcher with piano motion 1 pickering machine, 3 sets of drawing frames of 2 heads of 5 or 6 deliveries. Apply Box No. 866 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3809

WANTED persons to apply for FREE Particulars of American Money-making Plans. A Golden opportunity of acquiring Wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box T-7 Bhavnagar. 452

WANTED a Second Chemical Laboratory Assistant on Rs. 125-5-175, and a Bacteriological Assistant on Rs. 100-5-150. Apply stating qualifications to the Agricultural Chemist to the Government of Bengal, Dacca, before the 1st October. 2520

WANTED from October 3rd, a Science Master for the Colvin Taluqdars School, Lucknow, a Trained graduate preferred.
Salary Rs. 75-5-100.—Apply PRINCIPAL Colvin Taluqdars School, Lucknow. 2519

WANTED—The definition of the Mukut of Raghuvamsi Kings, based on ancient Sanskirt texts. The book quoted as authority will have to be produced, if unpublished. Prize to the first man furnishing the required information, Rs. 200 (two hundred). Write not later than 25th September to RAMBHADRA OJHA, Alwar. 2522

WANTED—A Graduate for the Darbar High School. Jodhpur, to teach English, History and Geography to the Matriculation Classes, Pay Rs 60-5-80.—Apply at once, with testimonials, to The SUPERINTENDENT, Education, Jodhpur. 2518

WANTED from October 16th 1914, a 1st Assistant Master for the Colvin Taluqdars School, Lucknow.
Salary Rs. 125-5-150. Applications will only be considered from trained graduates with experience of Boarding House supervision.—Apply PRINCIPAL, Colvin School, Lucknow. 2521

WANTED—Tenders for the supply of CLOTHING, etc., for the Travancore Police Department. For particulars apply to this office.
T. ESAKKIMUTHU CHETTIAR,
Acting Manager,
Office of the Commr. of Police,
Trivandrum, 22nd August, 1914. 2523

WANTED—A Professor of History and Economics, in the Provincial Educational Service on Rs. 200 per mensem, for Muir Central College, Allahabad. Applications stating qualifications date of birth, length of residence in the United Provinces, and nationality with copies of testimonials (not to be returned) should be sent to the PRINCIPAL, Muir Central College, Allahabad, before the 20th September 1914. 2531

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—REMINGTON VISIBLE TYPEWRITER No. 10, "A" (foolscap size), absolutely new with accessories. Rs. 300, no offers. Apply "B. C." c/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2496

TENTS.—40lbs. officers and 80lbs. Officers Tents can be supplied at once in any number by SUTOR and Co., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 3658

AMMUNITION BOOTS.—Boots for British and Native Troops and Boots and Shoes for Followers can be supplied immediately in any quantity by SUTOR and Co., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 3658

BARGAIN for IMMEDIATE SALE—A new 14-16 H. P. BRITON MOTOR CAR, 4-seated torpedo body with hood and wind screen; 4-cylinders thermo-syphon water-cooled engine with zenith carburrettor. Car open to inspection and trial daily from 9 to 6 o'clock at Bombay Electrical Co., 9, Medows Street, Fort.

FOR SALE. High class teakwood furniture for Bedroom, Diningroom and Hall in excellent condition and being sold as an appreciable reduction in price as owner is giving up his flat. Detailed List and full particulars will be furnished on applications to Box No. 543, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2530

AUCTION SALE.—Of TWO VALUABLE BUNGALOWS in East Street, Poona. Messrs. HAJICASSIM LUDHA and SON, will sell by public auction on SUNDAY 20th SEPTEMBER 1914, at 9 a.m., the following bungalows, at the premises.
No. 5 North Petty Staff Lines (opposite Ducket and Co.)
No. 2409 (East Street occupied by Ducket and Co.)
For further particulars apply to HAJICASSIM LUDHA and SON.
Government and Public Auctioneers, 30, Main Street, Poona. 3763

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One four-seated SUN BEAM MOTOR CAR 4-Cyl. Complete with Electric Lights, self starter new taximeter, spare wheel, new tubes and tyres etc., now running as a taxi.
One five-seated DECANVILLE twin-cyl. thoroughly overhauled lately, quite good a new. New hood, tools, etc. Both the cars are in sound condition. Trials to bona-fide purchasers. Apply B. F. MEHTA, opp. Grant Road Station. 3825

TO BE LET

TO BE LET a decent COMMODIOUS SHOP in Apollo Bunder formerly occupied by Messrs. M. H. Essack & Coy. next to F. MURAGLIA & COY. to whom apply. Most suitable for Motor Garrage or any other trade. Rent reasonable. 3758

NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Daily Express between Bombay, Agra, Delhi, Ferozepore, Lahore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi and Peshawar.

TIME TABLE.

Down Northern Express.	Stations.	Up Northern Express.
1.2.3. H. M.		1.2.3. H. M.
21. 0	Dep. Bombay (Colaba)	Arr. 8.30
21.32	Arr. Agra (change at Bayana)	Dep. 7.35
20.37	,, Mutra	,, 8.45
23.20	,, Delhi	,, 6. 0
5.48	,, Bhatinda	,, [illegible]
7.18	,, Ferozepore Cantonment	,, [illegible]
8.56	,, Lahore Cantonment West	,, [illegible]
11.17	,, Wazirabad	,, [illegible]
14. 0	,, Sialkot (change at Wazirabad)	,, [illegible]
12.49	,, Jhelum	,, 16.13
15.50	,, Rawalpindi	,, 13.32
19.10	,, Nowshera	,, 9.47
20.13	,, Peshawar Cantonment	,, 8.48

Between Bombay, Meerut, Saharanpur, Ambala, Kalka, and Simla.

Down Northern Express.*	Stations.	Up Northern Express.*
1.2.3. H. M.		1.2.3. H. M.
21. 0	Dep. Bombay (Colaba)	Arr. 8.30
23.20	Arr. Delhi	Dep. 6. 0
1.23	,, Meerut Cantonment	,, 2.11
3.27	,, Saharanpur	,, 23. 5
7.26	,, Ambala Cantonment †	,, 21. 8
8. 0	Dep.	Arr. 20.45
10.30	Arr. Kalka †	Dep. 19.30
		Arr. 18.40
	Simla	Dep. 13.10

* A through carriage runs daily on the Up and Down Northern Express trains between Bombay and Ambala.
†Change at Kalka and Ambala for Bombay.
NOTE.—For timings of Up trains read from bottom to top of column.
FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

THE SUN MILLS LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th SEPTEMBER, 1914, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), to transact the following business:—
1. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1914.
2. To sanction Payment of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Sir Shapurji B. Broacha Kt., and the Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Bart., as Directors in terms of clause 96 of the Articles of Association.
4. To elect a Director in place of the one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
6 To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday the 21st September 1914, to Tuesday the 6th October 1914, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
BRADBURY AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th September, 1914. 3780

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby warned against dealing in any way with the undermentioned securities which stand in the name of our client Mr. ABDULLA JUSUB CASSUM and which were handed over by our client to a certain individual for safe custody, but the receipt and possession whereof is now denied by such individual:—
Improvement Trust Bonds of the year 1902 bearing Nos. 151-152-153-154-155-156 of the face value of Rs. 5,000 each.
A piece of Government Promissory Loan Notes of the year 1842-43 bearing No. B034359 of the face value of Rs. 10,000 carrying interest at 3½ per cent.
Dated this 10th day of September, 1914.
MULLA & MULLA,
3790 Attorneys for Mr. ABDULLA JOOSUB CASSUM.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, AMRAOTI BERAR.

A GRADUATE M.A., of Edinburgh University has recently been appointed as Head Mistress and provision is made for teaching Drawing and Music in addition to the ordinary subjects for the Matriculation Examination.
A Hostel is provided for a limited number of pupils.
Applications for admission to be addressed to the Head Mistress—Government High School for Girls, Amraoti, Berar.
G. M. BROUGHTON,
Inspectress of Schools,
3815 Nagpur Circle.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 10th September, 1914. 3786

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE. JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of VITHALDAS VASTACHAND DALAL late of Bombay Jain Hindu Inhabitant a merchant ..... Deceased.
HIMATLAL VASTACHAND DALAL of Bombay Jain Hindu Inhabitant a merchant residing at Parvati Mansions, Grant Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, one of the brothers and the eldest surviving male member of the joint and undivided Hindu family of which the abovenamed deceased was the late managing member. ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this ninth day of September in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.
A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
P. B. MALABARI,
The 9th day of September, 1914.
MESSRS. PANDIA & CO.,
3833 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. PURSHOTAM VISRAM MAWJI of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property:—
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land situate at Mahalaxmi or Warden Road outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement three thousand two hundred and fifty Square Yards or thereabouts together with the bungalows, dwelling houses and other buildings standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under Ward D. Nos. 3572. (1) 3560/3572 (2) 3559/3568-70 and street Nos. 6-1 and 6a, 32, 1-2-4 and forming part of a larger piece of land assessed by the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 87, New No. 746, Old Survey No. 80 and New Survey No. 7099 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the South partly by the said Warden Road aforesaid and partly by land appurtaining to Dhakji's temple on or towards the West by land appurtaining to the said Dhakji's Temple, on or towards the North partly by land appurtaining to the said Dhakji's Temple and partly by a public passage leading to Mahalaxmi Temple and on or towards the East by a Public Passage leading to the said Mahalaxmi Temple.
All persons having claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in 121, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same if any will be considered as waived.
Dated this 15th day of September, 1914.
MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS,
3837 Purchasers Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 653 of 1913.

Re KESHAWLAL LAKHMICHAND SHAH of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Shaikh Memon Street, near Mangaldas Market, lately trading in Motor Cars, Motor Accessories and electric goods under the name of the ORIENT MOTOR CAR & ELECTRIC CO., and now unemployed: All Insolvents.
Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 18th November, 1914, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.
Dated this 15th day of September, 1914.
R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay, the 15th September 1914. 3836

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS CO., LD.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 300 Tons of Burmah Teak Squares and will be received by the AGENT and CHIEF ENGINEER up to 12 noon on the 27th October 1914.
Tender forms with full particulars may be obtained from the Storekeeper, N. G. S. Railway, Secunderabad, on payment of Rupee one. 2540

NOTICE.

THE SERGEANTS MESS 2ND BATTALION the HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT will not be responsible for any debts contracted by their Khansamah "Thoolookaram."

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE-GOODS.

THIS-DAY WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Messrs. Chotalal Chaturbhooj:—
78 bales each 60 pieces check, No. 1364, 25½ by 24, of E. D. Sassoon and Alexandra Mills.
31 bales each 60 pieces check. No. 3535, 27 by 24 of E. D. Sassoon and Alexandra Mills.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONAFIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executor of the late Mr. Nanabhoy Beramji Jeejibhoy, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SUNDAY, the 20th proximo, at 11 a.m., sell by Public Auction, at "Byramji Castle," Civil Lines, Poona near the Post Office, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French polished household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, tables, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back sideboards, dumbwaiters, blackwood carved sofas and chairs, marble top pier tables with pier glasses, marble top round and side tables, musical boxes, low easy chairs, wall and table clocks, bronze and Parsian figures, fancy tables ornaments, 5, 8, 12, 18, 24 and 32 lights rich cut glass hanging chandeliers, 2, 5 and 8 lights table and wall candlebras epergnes, valuable English clocks chiming ¼, ½ and ¾ hours by James McCabe and others, large wall mirrors with fairy lights, marble and wooden pedestals, writing tables, office chairs, cabinets mirror door almyrahs, dressing and washhand tables, etc., etc.,
Catalogues are published and the property is view.
N.B.—The carriages and horses will be sold at 3 p.m.
1 rubber-tyred English bicycle wheel, Landau by Windover.
1 pair of powerful bay Austrian horses.
1 rubbertyred dogcart.
1 small donkey cart with donkey and harness complete.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Datoobhoy Mansion, and next to Allbless Baug very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back large side boards, dumb waiters, teapoys, table and hall lamps, rich drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs artistic made cabinets, fancy table, ornaments China and Japanese vases rich carpets, wall and table clocks, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, China matting copper utensils etc., etc., lately used by H. H. the Prince of Bhopal.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY the 19th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods etc.
AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)
1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 grey waler mare going in harness.

Auction sale of unclaimed goods, sweepings etc at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot Wari Bunder.
In accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Act 9 of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Messrs. BENNETT & Co, will on WEDNESDAY the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a quantity of unclaimed goods grain and seeds in bags, cotton seeds in bags, wheat, jawari, linseed, bajree, rice, harda, castor seeds and rapeseed in bags, bundle of gunny, bags of mohaseed, boxes of bangles, boxes of household articles, case of hair oil, bundle of grass, lot of steel hoops and bands, bundles of old record, lot of condemned sheets, bags of sweeping grains, etc. etc
BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 16th September, 1914.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. RAILWAY LISTS.
58, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE.

Messrs. MEHTA & CO., auctioneers, beg to inform the public that they will on and from the 29th instant sell Horses, Carriages, Motorcars, Bicycles, at Rampart Row (near the Church and behind the Royal Museum) near the offices of Messrs. VOLKART BROS. ON EVERY TUESDAY, at 2-30 p.m. S. T.

AUCTION SALE OF ANNILINE AND DRY COLOURS.

On MONDAY, the 21st current at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at Essaji Street, Mandvi, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ebrahimji Habibulah and Company about 100 cases of annilone and Dry colors, being the unsold balance of previous auction.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th September, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

D'LAL & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. D'LAL & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms in El. Circle Fort, near Kemp and Co., the furniture such as arm and armless chairs, fancy almyrahs, single and double glassdoor book cases writing and ladies tables, washing tables, piano cloth and gown presses, drawing room suites, and phonographs, records, dressing tables chest of drawers, hatstands, book cases, hanging and table lamps, copying press etc., etc.
By order of a private gentleman.
1 Austrian safe.
1 Piano.
The property of a person.
Dining tables, teak and blackwood chest of drawers, book cases, etc., etc.
By order of the office concerned.
8 cases English perfumery each case containing 4 gross bottles.
6 grosses English perfumery bottles such as amber, Gulab.
1 gross hair oils.
By order of the office concerned.
Provisions such as Allenbury's pure food, barley water, Indian corn flour, ground, rice, barsey Demer polish, demerera sugar, Cobra polish, etc. etc.
At 2 p.m.
On account and risk of Messrs. K. G. Faith and Co.
Ear flowers of diamonds, rubies, gold bangles, golden chains, muff chains, diamond cuff buttons, rings and hooprings of diamonds and manek, buties etc., etc.
D'LAL & CO.
Auctioneers & Commission Agents
Bombay, 16th September, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH
CHARNI ROAD.
"The Home of Beautiful Pictures"
To-Night
GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.
TWO STAR FILMS
NICK WINTER
NICK WINTER
AND THE
AND THE
MYSTERIOUS BANK
MYSTERIOUS BANK
A wonderful film dealing with the solving of a daring fraud by a clever criminal. Nick is seen at his best in this play.
WITHIN THE LION'S
WITHIN THE LION'S
REACH
REACH
Those who want a real thrill should visit our theatre this week and see this remarkable an mal film.
PATHE'S WAR PICTURES
PATHE'S WAR PICTURES
IMPERIAL FILMS
ARE
"The Windows of the World"
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3
7 to 8-30—8-45 to 10-15—10-30 to 12
PRIZE MATINEES
TO-NIGHT SATURDAY & SUNDAY 5 to 6-30
POPULAR PRICES
Under European Management.

"MYSTERY OF ST. MARTIN'S IDGE."
An Exclusive Right Film
IN FOUR PARTS
5,000 FEET 5,000
An extraordinarily interesting drama depicting the terrible revenge of a Mountain Maid.
AT THE
OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE
SANDHURST ROAD
The film is secured at enormous expense.
Friday, Saturday and Sunday Prize Matinee 5-15 to 6-45; and every night 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30 and 10-45 to 12-15 (S. T.)
Telephone No. 1266

GRAND CONCERT
Y. M. C. A.
(WODEHOUSE ROAD)
Saturday, September 19, at 9-30
IN AID OF THE
BRITISH SOLDIERS
who are members of the "Independent Order of Rechabites" and have gone to fight for their King and Country.
Tickets to be obtained from:—
1. Messrs. ROSE & Co. Fort.
2. Y. M. C. A. Wodehouse Road, For

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AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

On Wednesday
September 23rd, 9-30 p. m.

Under the distinguished Patronage and in the Presence of H. E. the Governor of Bombay and the Vice-Patronage of H. E. the Naval Commander-in-Chief, General Officer Commanding, and of the Officers of the Garrison Regiments.

A GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

(the proceeds of which will be given to H. E. The Governor's War Fund) will be presented by

"THE PICTURESQUES"

assisted by Dr. Faulkner and other leading amateurs.

New Songs!
New Dances!!
New Business!!!
Full Orchestra!!!

Book the Date. Popular Price

Plan now open at ROSE & Co.

Methyloids cannot produce stricture, yet they cure in the shortest time. Far superior to any injection or to copaiba and santal. Visible results in 3 hours. 180—C 1.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR.

General Manager: **Mr. James McGrath.**

To-Night! To-Night!!
At 9-30 p. m. sharp.

A GREAT
VARIETY CONCERT
In aid of
RELIEF FUND
AND
FRENCH AND BELGIAN RED CROSS SOCIETIES.

Under the Patronage of Their Excellencies
LORD & LADY WILLINGDON
AND
MAJOR GEN. G. F. GORRINGE, C. B., D. S. O.
Commanding Bombay Brigade.

PRINCIPAL ITEMS—

Mr. A. H. CHILTON
in "Prologue" (Pagliacci).
Mrs. SAXBY
will sing "In a Child's small Hand."
Capt. A. F. SIMPSON
in humorous Songs.
Miss VIOLET FRAMPTON
in new Songs.
Mr. W. AITKIN
in Harry Lander songs.
THE EMPIRE SHARPSHOOTERS.
in a Patriotic Tableau:
MR. PHIL. CARLTON.
MR. JAMES McGRATH.
MISS RUTH AITKIN.
MR. NORMAN SMITH.
MR. C. B. ROOKE.
MR. E. GELLET.
THE EXCELSIOR QUARTETTE.
MR. A. L. COWEN
will sing for the first time
"INDIA'S SONG OF EMPIRE"
A COLOSSAL PROGRAMME.
PRICES Rs. 20 to Annas 8.
Plan at ROSE & Co.

DONGRE'S BALAMRIT.

A wonderful Restorer in Wasting conditions of Children.

Price As. 12 per bottle, postage As. 4

K. T. DONGRE & CO.
Girgaon, BOMBAY

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC

CURES

MALARIA

AND OTHER FEVERS.

Sold all over India.

PROPRIETORS:

MADON, SONS & CO.,

Chemists and Druggists,
(The Original Madon's Co.),
16-18, Abdool Rehman Street, BOMBAY.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE
ROYAL YAKUTI.
(ANANG VILAS.)

THIS YAKUTI or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, RAJKOT, KATHIAWAR.

Above medicine can be had at Messrs. KEMP and Co. Ltd., Bombay.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

24, 25, 26, September

Under the patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON
On behalf of the
WOMEN'S BRANCH OF THE IMPERIAL FUND.

THE BOMBAY A. D. C.

PRESENT
"THE MAGISTRATE"
The well-known farce by A. W. Pinero in 3 Acts.

CAST.

Agatha Poskett	*Mrs. Street.*	Inspector Messiter	*Mr. Medley.*
Charlotte Verinder	*Miss Ginn*	Isidore	*Mr. Sharpe.*
Beattie	*Mrs. Worgan*	Sergeant Lugg	*Mr. Hastings.*
Popham	*Miss Warden*	Wyke	*Mr. Aitken.*
Capt. Horace Vale	*Mr. Hardy, I.C.S.*	Constable Harris	*Mr. Hunt.*
Colonel Lukyn	*Capt. Simpson.*	Mr. Bullamy	*Mr. Dodds.*
Cis. Farringdon	*Mr. Hughes.*	Mr. Poskett	*Mr. Binning.*
Achille Blond	*Mr. Berey.*	Mr. Wonnington	*Mr. Sharpe.*

AT 9-30 P. M. EACH EVENING.

On **Thursday Night** in the presence of H. E. LADY WILLINGDON.

Saturday Night. Great Military Night—under the Patronage and Presence of MAJOR GENERAL GORRINGE, C. B., C. M. S., D. S. O., and the Officers of the Garrison.

The refreshment bars will be run by a company of ladies and gentlemen. Only usual prices will be charged. Contributions of wines, spirits, beer, cigarettes, cigars, or sweets should be notified to D. B. Binning, Gool Mansions.

Box Office at Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.

Our Grand Holiday Programme.

THE PRINCE OF DARKNESS

A Magnificent Drama—6,000 Feet Long.
6 Parts—Exclusive.
THE STORY OF A CRIME NAPOLEON.

Produced by the Aquila Co., famous for their thrilling dramas. Crowded with excitement and beautifully photographed. Embodying all those artistic touches that lift a film above the ordinary.

WAR CARTOONS.

By Frank Leah.
Containing Portraits of famous War Personalities and a Map of Liege.

***3 Shows Nightly:*—7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, & 10-30 to 12.**

On Friday, Saturday & Sunday Prize Shows—5 to 6-30 (S.T.)
Valuable prizes given away.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 15th September 1914 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 0.17" rain. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess at Delhi; night temperature is above normal at Multan and Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the extreme southern districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is above normal at Agra and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in excess at most stations.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Local rain has fallen on the Kathiawar Coast and in Gujarat and Central India West; Veraval has had 0.55", Surat 0.42" and Indore 0.12". Skies are lightly clouded in the northern half of Gujarat and of Central India West and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual and day temperature is in excess in north Gujarat. Night temperature is in excess at Bhuj, Rajkot, Ahmedabad and Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Hoshangabad has had 0.38", Khandwa 1.20", Akola 1.74" Amraoti 0.84" Nagpur 0.87", Chanda 1.15" and Raipur 0.50". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been widespread; Bombay has had 2.26", Ratnagiri 2.23", Mormugao 1.96" and Karwar 2.38". Skies are heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Hyderabad and fairly general in the Bombay Deccan; Ahmednagar has had 0.46", Poona 0.59", Sholapur 0.23", Belgaum 1.00", Aurangabad 0.80", Nizamabad 2.67" and Hyderabad 0.27". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the south Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The storm from the Bay of Bengal has spread out westward, pressure being more than 1/5th inch in defect in the region bounded on the north by a line drawn from Surat to Nagpur through Khandwa and on the south by a line drawn from Ratnagiri to Chanda through Sholapur. Rainfall associated with the storm has been nearly general in the Central Provinces, Hyderabad and the Konkan, fairly general in the Bombay Deccan and local in Central India West and Gujarat. In Kathiawar, however, rainfall has decreased considerably, Veraval being the only station reporting precipitation of importance. Isolated showers have again been reported from the Punjab. There has been an increase in the area of rainfall in Malabar.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west Coast of the Peninsula and in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and the Central Provinces, local rain in Gujarat and Kathiawar and some showers in Central India West and possibly in the south United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on TUESDAY the 15th of September 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Variation 1st June to Date
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	80	..	..	..
Do. (14th)	93.7	83.8	80	..	..	..
Jask	92.3	84.4	77	..	0.78	0.72
Muskat	..	..	..	..	?	..
Do. (14th)	85.8	76.6	66	..	0.53	0.36
PUNJAB—						
Multan	100.8	82.5	64	..	9.58	4.91
Rawalpind	91.1	71.6	72	..	..	..
Lahore	95.8	79.8	80	..	17.44	2.90
Sirsa	99.2	76.3	74	..	15.80	..
Ambala	94.7	73.8	91	0.17	20.50	—1.46
Delhi	98.0	..	73	..	15.84	—5.77
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	97.8	80.0	65	..	23.07	0.45
Mainpuri	95.5	79.3	71	..	18.05	—3.85
Jhansi	94.8	78.1	76	..	22.59	—3.52
Cawnpore	93.4	77.3	75	..	24.10	—5.74
Allahabad	92.3	77.1	71	..	34.45	2.80
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobad	105.3	83.8	54	..	4.43	2.19
Karachi	87.2	79.3	83	..	6.50	0.44
Ajmer	92.9	78.2	63	..	14.71	—3.53
Jaipore	95.2	79.1	64	..	22.85	1.65
Kotah	95.6	79.9	72	..	21.58	—3.12
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	94.4	80.0	81	..	11.09	—1.60
Dwarka	85.8	76.9	93	0.01	15.44	—0.91
Veraval	85.8	74.3	93	0.55	14.32	—1.87
Rajkot	92.4	74.8	80	0.06	28.67	4.91
Bhavnagar Para	90.0	78.8	77	..	32.16	13.26
Surat	88.8	77.9	99	0.42	45.58	8.92
Ahmedabad	96.1	80.8	63	..	37.82	10.23
Deesa	97.2	77.2	59	..	25.00	2.96
Neemuch	90.9	75.5	70	..	25.30	—0.24
Indore	86.4	73.7	89	0.12	24.28	—3.17
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jabbulpore	87.9	74.9	81	..	43.97	—3.93
Saugor	86.8	72.2	88	0.09	30.28	—9.08
Hoshangabad	87.9	74.4	89	0.38	42.81	0.48
Khandwa	86.0	74.2	89	1.20	26.96	2.13
Akola	87.4	74.7	94	1.74	23.35	—1.60
Amraoti	84.7	73.6	94	0.84	27.84	1.46
Nagpur	85.9	73.8	74	0.87	35.99	—3.56
Chanda	82.1	74.8	95	1.15	33.16	—10.18
Raipur	84.7	74.6	97	0.50	33.41	—2.28
KONKAN—						
Bombay	80.8	77.0	96	2.26	70.65	6.03
Ratnagiri	79.5	74.1	88	2.23	119.24	28.09
Mormugao	78.4	74.0	97	1.96	108.19	25.40
Karwar	78.7	73.5	87	2.38	140.74	33.86
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	84.9	73.1	92	0.05	21.96	5.99
Ahmednagar	84.2	71.5	91	0.46	15.25	—0.17
Poona	81.4	71.3	90	0.59	26.43	8.31
Sholapur	83.8	72.2	91	0.23	22.65	3.20
Bijapur	79.7	70.3	86	..	10.66	0.88
Belgaum	71.6	66.6	97	1.00	76.66	40.85
Aurangabad	80.4	71.3	95	0.80	22.54	1.13
Nizamabad (Indur)	79.8	72.1	90	2.67	51.22	18.59
Hyderabad	77.8	71.5	99	0.27	34.92	13.85
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	86.4	75.4	91	0.41	129.30	24.79
Calicut	82.4	74.9	93	0.21	90.35	4.08
Cochin	85.4	74.7	89	0.93	70.02	1.33
Colombo	87.8	78.4	84	..	17.78	—6.01
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	87.1	79.9	77	0.01	21.03	0.36
Bellary	85.2	75.3	64	..	6.20	—2.04
Guddapah	93.8	72.6	63	..	14.29	—2.09
Madras	91.1	77.4	78	..	17.54	4.10
Bangalore	80.6	66.3	85	0.15	10.82	—5.18
Combatore	87.4	71.5	87	..	2.86	—1.9
Trichinopoly	79.6	76.2	55	..	7.03	—1.9
Negapatam	93.3	77.1	68	..	9.03	0.2

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of Sept 15th, 14		Total since 1st June '14		June 1st to 15th Sept. 1913		June 1st to 15th Sept. 1912	
	In.	Ct	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	2	26	70	65	65	46	48	41
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	3	61	73	16	76	45	52	62
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital.]	3	27	74	81	75	64	52	60
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	2	76	81	76	79	27	52	23

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

The depression in the Central Provinces moved very slowly west-north-west Madras and rainfall has been abundant in the Peninsula except in the extreme south. Another disturbance from the west has given a local rain along the Northwest Frontier. Temperature is high in Baluchistan and low in Orissa. The rainfall has been nearly general in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Central Provinces, west coast of the Peninsula, Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad; local in Burma, Bengal, the Northwest Frontier Provinces, east Baluchistan, Central India west, Mysore and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in north-west United Provinces, east Punjab, Gujarat, south Hyderabad and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair and Victoria Point one and half, Maymyo and Calcutta one, Balasore three, Cuttack and Chakrata one and half, Dehra Dun one, Mussooree three, Akola one and half, Khandwa and Chanda one, Pachmarhi three, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Marmagoa and Karwar two, Belgaum one, Nizamabad three, Mercara and Cochin one, Walsair and Gopalpur six.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in Central India.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 15th September 1914 was 29·741 inches. For **temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 32 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 1.29 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer** either mercurial or aneroid for the height of **the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.**

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

Government Observatory, Colaba,
Bombay, September 14th 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.550 inches.
Temperature of Air	78.5 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.8 "
Dew Point	76.2 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.927 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	10.0
Maximum temperature of Air	80.8 "
Minimum do. do.	77.2 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W, ESE.
Movement of Wind from midnight to to midnight	155 miles.
Fall of Rain	2.36 inches.
Total fall during month	9.32 "
Total fall during year	69.72 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 15th	2.63 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill
	Sept.	h m	ft. in	Sept.	h. m	ft. in
Tu	15	m 7 53	24 11	15	m 0 21	18 10
		7 14a	23 7		2 23a	21 1
W	16	m 8 52	25 11	16	m 1 45	18 8
		8 37a	24 7		3 8a	19 11
Th	17	m 9 35	26 10	17	m 2 43	17 5
		9 32a	25 11		3 43a	18 7
F	18	m 10 12	27 9	18	m 3 30	16 7
		10 20a	27 4		4 16a	17 3
S	19	m 10 47	28 6	19	m 4 14	16 0
		11 6 a	28 5		4 40a	15 11
Sun	20	m 11 23	29 0	20	m 4 57	15 8
		11 51a	29 3		5 24a	14 11
M	21	m 0 0 a	29 1	21	m 5 40	15 9
					6 1 a	14 2

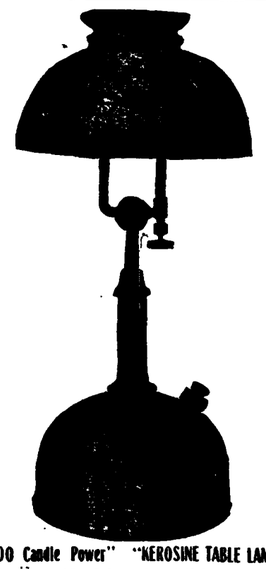
The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Sept.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 15 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 25m.	" 6h. 42m.
" 16 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 27m.	" 6h. 41m.
" 17 (Thursday)	" 6h. 27m.	" 6h. 40m.
" 18 (Friday)	" 6h. 27m.	" 6h. 39m.
" 12 (Saturday)	" 6h. 27m.	" 6h. 39m.
" 13 (Sunday)	" 6h. 27m.	" 6h. 38m.
" 21 (Monday)	" 6h. 27m.	" 6h. 37m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter Sept. 12th, 11h 18 3m. p m. New Moon 20th, 3h. 3-3m. a.m. Perigee 21st, 0-0h, p.m. First Quarter 26th 5h. 33-3 p.m. Full Moon, Oct. 4th 11h 28 9m.a.m. Apogee, 6th, 106h, p.m.

THE KSHATRIYA UNION CLUB.

A special general meeting of the members and the sympathisers of the K. U. Club was held at the club rooms on Sunday to congratulate the successful students of the Somavanshi Kshatriya caste and to distribute prizes. After the recital of prayers, Rao Saheb Balkrishna Ramchandra Navalkar, J.P., in proposing Dr. Bhavanishanker Dadarkar to the chair, dwelt at some length on the loss sustained by the club in the death of the late Mr. Janardan Ragoba, one of the most prominent members of the club. He also referred to the war now going on, and exhorted the audience, amid loud cheers, to assist the Government, and pray for the success of the British arms. Dr. Dadarkar in his opening speech thanked the meeting for electing him to preside on the occasion. The results of the competitive essays and lectures were then declared, and the examiners spoke at some length, pointing out the merits and demerits of the several competitors. The Chairman distributed the prizes to the successful students and competitors. Mr. P. J. Chemburkar on behalf of the Club congratulated Rao Saheb Jayaram J. Mantri on the Government conferring on him the title of Rao Saheb as a personal distinction, and Rao Saheb Jayaram Janardhan Mantri and the Chairman were then garlanded. Dr. Bhavanishanker unveiled the photos of the late Mr. Vinayak Bhaval Paralkar, Mr. Harischandra Jasawant Chemburkar, and Mr. Janardhan Raghoba Wanamali, and delivered a short speech giving salutary advice to the rising generation and exhorting the members to work for the institution, which during the last 30 years had done so much good to the community. A vote of thanks to the chairman, and distribution of tea and "pan supari" terminated the meeting.



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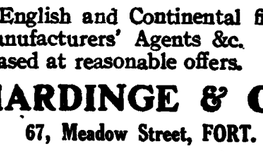

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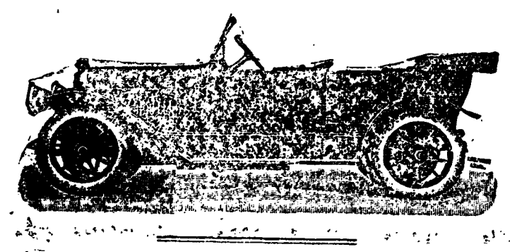

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 14th.

Bales.

Total day's Sales of Cotton at Liverpool..6,500
" Imports.. 1,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, September 14.

Good Broach Cotton .. .. .. 5 d.
F.G. " " .. .. .. 5.15d.
Fine " " 5.30d

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 15th September.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Nil.

EXCHANGE.

There is little business doing and rates are unchanged.

Quotations—

	s. d.
BANKS SELLING—	
T.T. ready	1 3 13/16
D.D. mail	1 3 7/8
T.T. forward..	nominal
BANKS BUYING—	
Private D.D. ready ..	1 4⅛
Credits 3 m-s ready	1 4⅜
60 d/s Japan ..	148¾

BULLION.

The local market for bar silver is steady with a small business doing in ready bars at and about 75-8. Bar gold is also steady though slightly.

Quotations—

	Rs. a. p.
English bar gold	25 6 0
Australian bar gold	25 6 0
Sovereigns (dragons)	15 0 0
Bar silver ready (cum duty)	75 8 0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 12th and 13th September 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P Railway	33	37,954
B. B. & C. I. Railway	45	51,223

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND SHARES.

There was no doing in either of these two Markets to-day. Government Paper was nominally quoted at Rs. 91 1/2.

COTTON.

Spot sales in Liverpool are reported as 6,500 bales, this bring the largest day's sales since the commencement of the war.

In the local market the rates quoted this morning were Rs. 215 for Good Broach and Rs. 145 for fully Good Bengal, and in afternoon rates advanced Rs. 2 for both descriptions owing to some buying by local speculators. The larger sales in Liverpool were taken as indicative of a better market there. At Colaba Good Broach touched Rs. 219, but at the close the rate is Rs. 217½ in an irregular market. There has been some enquiry for Khamgaon Akola January at about Rs. 174.

There has again been a moderate enquiry for ready cotton by Japan shippers and mills.

SEEDS

There is nothing doing in most of these markets. Prices are nominal. Ready Linseed is quoted Rs. 6-6 O. B. T. small business.

WHEAT.

Owing to the beneficial rains up-country the market is quieter, and ready White Karachi Bungla is now offering at Rs. 6-6 O. R. T.

RECEIPTS

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton	1,083 Bales.
Wheat	5,113 Cwts.
Linseed	Nil. "
Rape, Rai, etc.	Nil. "
Gingellyseed	Nil. "
Poppyseed	Nil. "
Groundnuts	Nil. "
Castorseed	1,934 "
Rice	9,134 "
Myrabollams	Nil. "
Cotton seed	3,892 "
Mowrasseed	Nil. "
Gram	2,507 "
Jowar	97 "
Maize	Nil. "
Barley	Nil. "

DOGMA OR RELIGION?

What does the ordinary man think of all these contentions about High Church and Low, orders and succession, Catholic and Protestant, Roman and Anglican? asks a writer in "The Round Table." Do they not all sound unreal to him, when he is perplexed about the very foundations of faith and morals? Many things that his fathers believed without question are to him impossible. Science and criticism have given him a new conception of the world. Is it not patent that the vast masses of the people stand outside all Churches? If the Church is to recover her influence with the masses, with the artisans, and with the intellectual classes, it will never be by refusing to recognise the profound influence of modern thought or by not meeting it openly. . .

The critical school merely reflects some part of what the ordinary man is thinking. There are high ecclesiastics who are prepared to admit criticism up to a point, but who draw a barrier at what they deem to be essentials. But the plain man draws no barriers. Criticism, if valid at all, is valid everywhere. Nor can the Church ignore questions which are discussed vigorously and without reserve day by day in the halfpenny press.

Many religious souls in these days are fearful, because the dogmatic foundations to which they have chained themselves seem slipping away. But dogma is not religion, and for religion there is no fear. So long as man is a creature of mystery, and, finite being himself, reaches out towards infinity, so long will he need religion and a Church wherein he may seek after God in communion with his fellow men.

Meanwhile, taught by the past and looking forward to the future, it is our clear duty so to act that we may hand on to our children intact the heritage of a Common Church, so far as the intolerance and frailty of our ancestors has preserved it to us.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 14.

S.S. Tactician	Pyle	Calcutta	Sept. 6	
S.S. E.F. Ferdinad	(prize ship) Gardiner	Aden	"	7
S.S. Islanda	Davidson	Rangoon	"	2
S.S. Singu	Reid	Rangoon		
Sept. 15.				
S.S. Malta		Shanghai	Aug.	25

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 15.

S.S. Jelunga	Lewis	Jeddah
S.S. Stephnotis	Robinson	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearanes yesterday.

S. S. Okara	Peck	Karachi.
S. S. Malwa.	Thompson	London.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

S. S. Vigo for Hull, etc.

yesterday steamer Vigo for Hull etc.

S. S. Tactician:—The steamer Tactician, 7,280 tons, Captain H. Pyle, arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta which port she had left on September 6 with Government stores.

S. S. Islanda:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Islanda 3,361 tons, Captain J. A. Davidson, arrived in harbour on Monday from Rangoon which prt she had left on September 2 with ballast.

S. S. Singu:—The steamer Singu, 1,912 tons, Captain C. F. S. Reid, arrived in harbour on Monday from Rangoon with a cargo of kerosene oil.

S. S. Ferdinand:—The (prize ship) Ferdinand 3,906 tons, Captain C. Gardner, arrived in harbour on Monday from Aden which port she had left on September 7 with a general cargo and prisoners of war.

S. S. Akara:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Akara 3,438 tons, Captain L. W. Peck, will sail to-day for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S. S. City of Nagpur:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Nagpur passed the Canal on the 12th instant and is due to arrive in Bombay on the morning of the 21st instant.

S. S. City of Manchester:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Manchester passed the Canal on the 12th instant and is due to arrive in Bombay on the evening of the 22nd instant.

Tuesday, September 15.

V. DOCK.

SHED	STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
1	Ballarat	Hanson	P. & O. S. N. Co
2	Sardar	Ookerji	P. G. S. N. & Co
3	Simla	Burbuch	P. & O. S. N. Co
4	Frinze	Genoa	G. Ferraro
6	Risaldar	Bullen	T. M. & Co
7	Othello	Laiverance	J. F. & Co
9	Ellora	Lyne	M. M. & Co
10&11	Ezra	Chiwas	M. M. & Co.
12&13	City of Exeter	Roe	K. N. & Co

H. W. P. D.

Saterngi	G. Mahomed	Bo. S. N. Co Ld.
Sabarmati	Sabudin	Bo. S. N. Co Ld.

M. W. D. D.

Anatolia	Seaborne	W. & A. G. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aronda	Hirst	M. M. & Co
Abydos	Davis	Bo. & A. S. N. & Co
Africanic	Kock	T. M. & Co
Arankola	Alexander	M. M. & Co
Angora	Learmount	M. M. & Co.
Aratoon Agear	Walton	The Bombay & Co
Blaize	Hill	
Bandra	Mande	M. M. & Co
Bleamoor	Blakey	H. M. Socetrl.
Bahrein	Bonnet	Arab Steamer.
Begum	Park	T. & Co
Barjora	O'Connor	M. M. & Co
City of Birmingham	Haughton	K. N. & Co
Chilka	Featon	M. M. & Co
Clan Mackeller	Makeveace	J. M. & C
Chakrata	Macladyen	M. M. & C
Clan Macphee	Ody	J. F. & Co
Dilwara	Ramage	M. M. & Co
Dewa	Evans	
Dunera	Dickinson	M. M. & Co
Kuryalas	Bignold	M. M. & Co
Ekwa	Keiner	M. M. & Co
E. F. Ferdinand	Gardner	The Dock Manager
Frientels	Hocking	Dock Manager
Fultala	Cave	M. M. & Co
Firenze	Giounni	Rubattino Line
Ferrara	Feathers	S. W. & Co
Grytevale	Steel	J. F. & Co
Havildar	Oakeshott	T. M. & Co
Homayun	Courtney	T. M. & Co
Hesperoo	Sandasa	P. & O. S. N. Co
Hejaz	Fisher	NF. NE. T. M. & Co
Islanda	Davidson	M. M. & Co
Kurmark	Contwer	Dock Manager
Kilchattan	Macmillan	M. & A. G. Co.
Karadeula	Mourad	B. & P. S. N. Co
Knight Companion	Saye	T. M. & Co
Kratos	Hallburg	T. M. & Co
14 Lhasa	Manley	M. M. & Co
Leicestershire	Birkett	
Madura	Morton	M. M. & Co
Metoor	Remmerseen	W. & A. G & Co
Okura	Peck	M. M. & Co
Ocean	Christiansen	The Bombay & C
Rikard Nordrook	Hunn	F. M. Compb'd
Rena	Borg	W. & A. G. & Co
Rotenfels	Williams	Dock Manager
Riechenfels	Jones	Dock Manager
Raja	McLennan	T. M. & Co
Rance	Wright	T. M. & Co
Seang Bee	Traits	M. M. & Co
Scottish Monarch	Dalzil	W. & A. Y. & Co
Singu	Reid	S. W. & Co
Subedar	Crebbin	Tow & Co
Surada	Bishop	M. M. & Co
Tarobe	Adembrook	M. M. & Co
Thangwa	Irwin	M. M. & Co
Torilla	Swanson	M. M. & Co
Tilanda	Daircich	M. M. & Co
Tactician	Pyle	
Ula	Oliver	M. M. & Co
Uriana	Tallent	M. & Co.
Vigo	Scabs	M. M. & Co.
Vaaura	Bova	J. F. & Co
Varela	Hodgson	M. M. & Co
Warkara	Thompson	Dock Manager

EXPORTS.

Sept. 15.

FOR LONDON.

SIMLA (s) 4,066 cwts. cotton seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.; 6 cwts. fish maws, E. Moledina.

FOR NEW YORK.

SIMLA (s) 3 bales woollen carpets, Thos. Cook and Son.

FOR HULL.

VIJO (s) 2,000 cwts. castor seed, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR GENOA.

FIRENZE (s) 1,135 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 810 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

FIRENZE (s) 500 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

FIRENZE (s) 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR LEGHORN.

FIRENZE (s) 10,000 cwts. linseed, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR VENICE.

FIRENZE (s) 100 bales cotton, K. Devchand and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. MALWA from Sydney, Agents, P. and O. S. N. Co., 1 case cigarettes, 20 case bacon, 50 case drippings, 57 cases jams, 286 cases meats, 300 cases cordeals, 18 cases milk.

S. S. SIMLA from Calcutta, Agents, P. & O. S. N. Co., 108 pieces-pine squares.

S S. FERRARA, from Abadon, Agents, Shaw Wallace and Co., 13 numbers empty cylinders.

S. S. CLAN MACKELLAR from Liverpool, Agents, J. Finlay and Co., 810 bales and 1,013 cases cotton goods, 11 bales and 15 cases cotton woollen goods, 30 cases woollen goods, 3 artificial silk goods, 81 bales and 126 cases cotton yarn, 1 case linen. 25 cases sulphuric acid, 54 kegs, 15 bags and 8 barrels borax, 188 barrels green copperas, 70 casks zinc chloride, 120 bags glauber salt, 15 casks salamoniac, 20,000 pieces fire bricks, 1,770 pieces earthenware tiles, 50 cases ginger wine, 2 casks and 1,360 cases whisky, 30 drums sperm oil, 4casks and 180 kegs paint, 30 casks coal pitch, 30 casks coal tar, 56 bags starch, 25 boxes soap, 185 cases confectionery, 100 bales old newspapers, 93 bales and 4 cases paper, 30,000 pieces sleepers.

THE BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.

REPORT FOR 1913.

The Managing Committee of the Bombay Native General Library have just issued their report of the management of the Library for the year ending 31st December 1913. It would appear that in the year under report the Library did not fare so well as in the previous years. There was a noticeable decline in both membership and income. On the 31st December 1913 there were on the roll 47 Life Members; 42 First Class Members; 119 Second Class Members; and 1,218 Subscribers, making in all 1,426 Members and Subscribers, which contrasted with the figures of the previous year shows a decrease of one Life Member; 3 First Class Members; 11 Second Class Members and 51 subscribers. Of these 1.426 Members and Subscribers 681 were Parsis; 620 Hindus; 91 Christians; 33 Mahomedans; and one Jew. The average daily attendance of readers was 200.

12,157 works on different subjects as shown below, were issued to Members and Subscribers during the year under report, as against 12,370 works in the previous year.

7,000 newspapers were issued during the year, and 9,200 periodicals were circulated amongst the Life and First Class Members.

New books of the total value of Rs. 1,762 were purchased during the year, while the purchases in the previous year had cost Rs. 2.019.

The total receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 8.953-8-4 during the year under report and the total payments made against them amounted to Rs. 8,979-4-3. The expenditure exceeded the receipts by Rs. 23-11-11 the excess being met from the accumulated savings of past years. The total receipts were nearly Rs. 1,000 less than those of the previous year.

MADRAS HOSPITAL SHIP TO BE NAMED "MADRAS."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 15.

The Madras Hospital Ship "Tanda" will be named "Madras", while so employed.

Colonel G. G. Giffard I.M.S., C.S.I., has been appointed Surgeon Superintendent of the Hospital Ship Tanda which the Madras Presidency is providing for the war. "No better selection could have been made and no more typical citizen of Madras could have been selected," says the "Madras Mail."

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, the 14th September, should be regarded as a Half Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

TALES FROM THE TRENCHES

THE SLAUGHTER AT LIEGE.

Have you seen that lonely figure, a little old woman, leaning against the wall of the hospital which she has just quitted, crying softly for the husband whose body even now they are carrying to the mortuary? Have you looked at the long rows of beds, so clean, so white, in which young men lie who are broken and enfeebled for life? Have you realised what it is to look back upon experiences that for the moment deprived you of reason by their terror and fear, asks the Brussels correspondent of "The Times."

I have touched that side of war very closely to-day, and the impression is indelible. I have heard the story of those trenches above the bridges over the Gethe and the Velp, not as understood by those who are onlookers, but as experienced by those who were stricken in them. These stories may lack perspective; they may be very faulty from the point of view of the military expert; but they have this supreme merit—that they are real and immediate, that they touch life with the finger of experience.

THE CLOSE-FORMATION FOLLY.

Here, for example, are the impressions of an infantryman, lying now shot through the chest, of the attacks by the Germans yesterday. "They came," he declared, "close together, shouting as they ran. They had fixed bayonets. A terrific sound of cannon was in the air. My comrades, many of them, fell around me. We sprang up: we rushed down the hill. The air was full of fumes. Horses and men were struggling together. Then I fell. I saw our men rush over me, and I lay very close to the ground to save myself from injury. Our men were mad with eagerness. Afterwards they picked me up."

Another patient, a cavalryman, described how he was thrown from his horse during the course of a charge. The country was very hilly and the cavalry was forced to operate in small detachments. Suddenly his horse reeled under him and fell forward; he was shot into the air. Next moment the charge had passed over his body, without, however, inflicting any injury upon him—that was a fearful moment! The sight of the Germans crowding across the small bridge over the river was unforgettable. The artillery broke them up: they were wiped away.

From a large number of these stories I have been able to realize something of the nature of the battle as a whole. Apparently at the beginning the Belgian infantry lay carefully entrenched above the two rivers where the chief encounters took place. The bridges over which the enemy must defile were covered by artillery. The Germans advanced and the men in the trenches made ready to receive them, glad that the weary and exhausting period of the inaction was over. "The artillery began to bark," one of the wounded put it, "and then to roar, and under cover of its fire the German column debouched on the bridge." The Belgians opend fire, rifles, machine guns, and artillery. The column on the bridge was broken, men and horses fell into the water, a heap of dead became massed between the parapets.

"It was our turn then: we sprang from the trenches: we charged. The surprise became a rout, and the shattered forces of the Kaiser were hurled back."

Now remains only

4 DAYS 4

AND THEN THE

BIG BONAFIDE BARGAIN SALE

OF JAPANESE SILKS, CURIOS AND PRESENTATION NOVELTIES WILL END

During these 4 Days we are making a

FURTHER REDUCTION OF 5 %

ON CURIOS, TEA & COFFEE SETS, PORCELAINWARE AND SEVERAL OTHER ARTICLES.

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.

N. B.—Our Shop is open till 6-30 p. m. on SATURDAYS.

BESSHO & Co.,

HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Quadrangular Cricket Tournament, Parsis vs. Hindus (Second Day).
Treacher and Company, Annual General Meeting, 5 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, September 17.

Parsi Khordadsal, Bank Holiday.
Quadrangular Cricket Tournament, Parsis vs. Hindus (Third Day).
Poona Races.
Princess Mary Gymkhana Concert in aid of Relief Fund, 6-15 p.m.

SATURDAY, September 19.

Poona Races.

TUESDAY, September 22.

Bombay Branch of the Classical Association: Paper by Mr. J. H. Sleeman on "The influences of Platonism on later Philosophical Systems," Town Hall, 6-30.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

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BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieutenant-Colonel H. Stanley Reed, A.-D.-C. Commanding.

Sept. 16.

1. Orderly N.-C. Officer for the week ending, 19th instant.—Corpl. J. Wallace.
2. Riding School for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts daily from 7-15 a.m.
3. Thursday, the 17th instant, being a public holiday, the Commandant proposes to hold a parade at Pali Hill; members residing in the Fort should send their horses out over night and leave by the 6-20 a.m. train from Church Gate Station. Rendezvous on the hill 7-30 a.m. Dress Drill Order Khaki.
4. Friday, the 18th inst.—There will be drill at the Cathedral Boys High School from 6 p.m.

D. W. WILSON, Capt.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bo. Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

Sept. 16.

781.—Parades. Company parades for the week ending 19th:—
"A" Company, Thursday at 6-30 p.m.
"B" Company, Thursday at 7-30 a.m.
"C" Company, Wednesday and Friday at 6-15 p.m.
"D" Company, Thursday at 6-30 p.m.
"E" Company, Wednesday and Friday. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6-30 p.m. prompt. Dress.—Uniform, Drill Order, with helmets.
"F" Company, Wednesday at 6-30 p.m.
"G" Company, Thursday at 7-30 a.m. Fall in at the Gymkhana.
Dress for all the above parades unless otherwise notified:—Uniform with helmets. Those men who have not drawn uniform to parade in plain clothes. Those

Topees on any pattern.

I.—Motor Reserve parade on Thursday at 6-30 p.m. (commencing from Thursday next). Dress.—Mufti.
II.—"C" Company N. C. Officers to parade every evening at 6-15 p.m.

RECRUITS.

"A" Company, Daily at 6-30 p.m.
"B" Company, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday 7-30 a.m. (Mufti).
"C" Company, Daily at 6-15 p.m.
"D" Company, Daily at 6-30 p.m.
"E" Company, Daily at 6-30 p.m.
"G" Company, Wednesday, Friday, 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana. Thursday 6-30 p.m. at Head-Quarters.

Special Reserve attached to "G" Company will drill with the recruits on the above mentioned days.

782.—Musketry. The Range at Ghat Kopar will be closed for Musketry until further orders.
783.—Leave. Leave of absence has been granted to No. 7788 Vol. W. L. Lengacher, "C" Coy. from 15th September to 15th December 1914.
784.—Enrolments. The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company:—
No. 8102 Vol. N. W. Kemp.
No. 8103 Vol. R. Sephton.
785.—Promotions. The Commanding Officer is plased to make the following promotions:—
No. 8103 Vols. R. Sephton to be Sergeant.
No. 8039 Vol. H. H. Bell, to be Artificer Corporal.
No. 7166 Vol. E. N. Waldron, to be Corporal.
No. 8008 Vol. E. J. C. Sear, to be Corporal.
No. 7129 Vol. F. E. Lupton, to be Corporal.
No. 7301 Vol. R. Simmonds, to be Corporal.
No. 7777 Vol. R. C. Smith, to be Corporal.

(Sd.) F. W. SPROTT, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

Perhaps you have some special engagement, have a headache and afraid to go. You needn't be. Stearns' Headache Cure makes the going possible. 180—A 1

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V.D. Commanding.

Sept. 15.

The 20 N.C.Os. & men detailed for 15 pr. Gun drill will parade in Town Hall Compound at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday next 17th inst.

The following are detailed for duty at Mahaluxmi on Thursday next the 17th inst.:—
Sergt Graveston, Corpl. Ashworth, Bombr Geldart, Bombr Dixon, Gunner Price, Gunner Cairns, Gunner Ottley, Gunner Burgess, Gunner Scott, Gunner Coates, Gunner Byfield, Gunner Morrissey, and Gunner Higgins.

The undermentioned having resigned are Struck off the strength of the Corps from to-day's date:—
No. 1197 Sergt K. D. M. Forbes No. 2 Company.
No. 1468 Gunner L. St. G. Harkins No 2 Company.

The E. E. Company will parade for Infantry drill at Headquarters on Wednesday the 16th instant at 6-15 p.m.

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st. Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

Military March, No. 1 ..."Pomp Circumstance" ...Elgar.
Overture .....Romantique" ..... Kelar Bela.
Valse ..... "Zigeunerprimas" .....Katman.
Selection ....."The Mikado" .....Sullivan.
Intermezzo ....."Silver Lamps" .....Witcomb.
Melodies from ....."Peggy" .....Leslie Stuart.
Two Step He'd have to get out, and get under." Abrahams.
National Anthems (I) ....."Belgium" ... (II) "Russia"

(III) France (IV) Japan.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

An Indian Telegraph Department Notification says that telegrams for Bengal and Burma are liable to delay owing to interruption of the line.

SETH DAMODERDAS TAPIDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During August 1914, the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 2,295. Among them the number of new admissions was 338, of whom 43 were Banias, 66 Brahmins and 228 Hindus of other castes.

DHUNJEEBHOY EDALJEE ALBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated during August 1914, in this dispensary, which is under the management of the Trustees of The Fund for Erecting Residences for Poor Parsees,' was 555 of which there were 28 males, 259 females and 268 children.

BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Native General Library will be held in the Hall of the Framji Cawasji Institute on Wednesday the 23rd September 19[illegible] at 5-30 p.m. (Bombay Time), when the Report of the Managing Committee, and Audited accounts for the year 1913, will be submitted.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a. m. on Tuesday a single attack and a single death, from plague, were registered in Bombay City, out of a total mortality of 82 from all causes. The total mortality on the corresponding day of 1913 was 77 and in 1912 it was 90. The total number of rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Monday was 1,775, out of which 7 were found to be plague infected. Two of the plague rats were caught in B Ward, three in C Ward, and the remaining two in E Ward.

THANKSGIVING MASS AT BANDRA HILL.

The Roman Catholic members of the Secretariat and of the offices of the Accountant General and the Stamp Office, will offer the Annual Thanksgiving Mass to-morrow at the Shrine of the Lady of [illegible] Mount, Bandra Hill. The Mass will be at 8 a.m. to be followed by Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament. The Mass will be rendered by a choir composed of the [illegible] Catholic staff of the Bank of Bombay will also be celebrated at Mount Mary's Bandra Hill to-morrow at 9 a.m. Revd. Roque Fernandes M.A., will preach the sermon.

BOMBAY TRAMWAYS ACT.

It was notified in the Bombay Government Gazette yesterday that the Bombay Act No. III of 1914, an Act further to amend the Bombay Tramways Act 1874 received the assent of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the 20th August 1914 and the assent of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General on the 30th August 1914.

The Bombay Act No. IV of 1914, an Act further to amend the Aden Port Trust Act, 1888, also received the assent of the Governor on the 20th August and the assent of H. E. the Viceroy on the 1st September. The provisions of both the Acts were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette."

EXPORT OF TANNED HIDES.

The following Press Note has been issued:

It is notified for general information that the Government of India's prohibition of the export of tanned hides has been relaxed until further orders in the case of exports to the United Kingdom, France and Russia, where there is no reason to suspect possible diversion to other countries. It is also notified that the prohibition was never intended to apply to the export of raw hides. It is believed that butchers have in some cases raised the price of meat owing to the belief that no hides of any sort could be exported. The Government of Bombay trust that the removal of this misapprehension will tend to reduce the prices of meat to their normal level.

DAIVADNYA COMMUNITY LOYALTY.

Under the auspicies of the Daivadnya Association, a meeting of the ladies and gentleman of the Daivadnya community was held on Sunday last, at the Mangal Harrischandralaya, to give expression to the feelings of loyalty for the British Government, and to wish complete success to the British forces in the present war. Prof. V. N. Hate presided. The following resolution was passed:—

"That this meeting expresses, as British subjects, its firm loyalty and devotion towards its Sovereign and unanimously prays the Almighty that peace be re-established throughout the world on the entire success of its Sovereign in the present European war."

Mr. K. H. Powdwal seconded the proposition.

A similar proposition was proposed, on behalf of the ladies, by Mrs. Mangalabai Amritrao Vagal, and was seconded by Miss Girijabai Khanderao Pitale, and Miss Indirabai Ramrao Vagal.

Mr. K. M. Pitale then proposed the second resolution authorising the President of the meeting to send the foregoing resolution to H. E. the Governor through the proper channel. The usual votes of thanks to the Trustees of the place and to the President brought the proceedings to a close.

THE SAILORS' HOME.

VISITED BY LORD WILLINGDON.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay, paid a visit yesterday evening to the Sailors' Home.

His Excellency was received at the gates by the Honorary Secretary, Mr. B. H. Hewett, and the Superintendent, Mr. A. W. Scott, and was shown round the whole building.

He spent more than half an hour in going round and seemed to be very much pleased with the arrangements for the comforts of the sailors.

THE MONSOON.

FURTHER HEAVY RAINFALL.

The atmospheric conditions in Bombay during the last few days have been such as to suggest that the monsoon has started all over again. A fortnight ago we stated that the monsoon this year had been unaccompanied by the floods which had caused such inconvenience in previous years, but we spoke first a little too soon, for what we may well hope is the final kick of the monsoon has caused floods all over the city. All the maidans are under water, and the lot of the troops encamped there is by no means a happy one.

Yesterday morning, many of the roads near Girgaum, Grant Road, Null Bazaar and other low lying districts were flooded, in some cases the water being waist deep. The floods subsided later in the afternoon, but the heavy downpour of the early evening rendered many of the thoroughfares again impassable.

Almost the whole of the Esplanade maidan was under water the whole day, except some of the cricket pitches, which are above the level of the surrounding ground. The ground enclosed by the Gymkhana pavilion, the tents and the stands erected for the Quadrangular contest, presented the appearance of a miniature lake, the cricket pitch in the centre forming an island.

The rainfall during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday morning was 2.26 inches, bringing the total for the year up to 70.65 which is a good deal more than the average, and less than an inch short of the normal rainfall for the year.

In the country districtss the rainfall on Saturday was very welcome, for rain was wanted, but it is feared that if there any more it will spoil the crops.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

COLLAPSE OF A WALL.

At the morgue, yesterday morning, Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, acting coroner, resumed the enquiry regarding the deaths of Sagoonabai and Dhaku, both labourers, who were killed by the collapse of a wall under construction in the Akbar Press near Carnac Bridge.

The evidence was led by Inspector Barnes, and Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, pleader, watched the proceedings on behalf of Lowji Trimbuk, contractor for the works under construction.

Maulabux Gulab, a brick-layer, was further examined by Mr. Barnes. Witness said the contractor used to take the plumb line daily. On the day the wall collapsed, the contractor had taken the plumb line at noon.

To a juror, witness said that Mahomed Beg's duty was to bring men to work. Sometimes the men did not carry out Mahomed Beg's instructions, for if the contractor gave them orders to the contrary, they had to carry out those orders. With regard to materials used, one day a brick-layer complained about the same and he was dismissed by the contractor.

Chhatpalsing Amirsing, examined by Mr. Barnes, said he was working the mortar mill at the building. The contractor's muccadam mixed the lime sand in witness' presence.

Cross-examined by Mr. Desai, witness said he was paid on the quantity of lime used for making mortar, and nat sad. He was given an option to choose between lime and sand, and he preferred lime because it was never used less than sand.

To a juror, witness said the mistry would complain if the mixture of mortor was not properly done. In this case, the mistry had never complained of witness' mixture. The contractor had never spoken to him about the mortar.

The inquest was again adjourned.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

yesterday.

S. Okara	Peck	Karachi	

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the hearing was resumed of the case in which Mr. D. J. Samson, an Assistant Land Manager, of the Bombay Improvement Trust, charged Pasu Mulji, a grain merchant, with defamation.

Mr. H. A. H. Payne, solicitor, appeared for the complainant while Mr. P. Godinho, pleader, defended the accused.

Mr. Jehangir Dosabhoy Framji, Special Collector under the Land Acquisition Act, said he had all along believed the complainant to be honest, and if anybody suggested that he was dishonest, he (the witness) would require very strong evidence to make him believe that statement.

Mr. W. A. Chambers, an architect practising in Bombay and an assessor on the Tribunal of Appeal, said he had known the complainant for the last thirteen or fourteen years and had found him a very keen, strict and honest valuer of property. The complainant used to cut things to the knuckle, which would be in the interests of the Trust. Witness had never come across any indication of the complainant's showing any favouritism. Witness had never heard complaints about Mr. Samson's work.

The hearing was again adjourned.

RECEIVING STOLEN CURRENCY NOTES.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalva Second Presidency Magistrate, Khan Saheb Mahomed Hussein Taki, of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, charged one Karimuddin Ellahibux, owner of an aerated water factory at Delhi, with receiving and disposing of currency notes of the value of Rs. 23,000, knowing them to have been stolen.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, pleader, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 20th June, 1913, the Upper India Bank Ltd., of Meerut remitted halves of currency notes for Rs. 50,000 by registered post to the Cawnpore branch of the Alliance Bank of Simla, the other halves being posted the next day. On the letters being opened at Cawnpore they were found to contain pieces of blank paper instead of currency notes. Enquiries made at several places in Northern India failed to trace the notes, but subsequently Khan Saheb Taki received information that the accused was in possession of a large number of currency notes. He and Sub-Inspector Bahudin thereupon went to Bellasis Road, on the 11th ultimo, and arrested the accused as he was passing along the road. Eighteen currency notes for Rs. 500 each were recovered by the police, who also found that the accused had cashed notes of the value of Rs. 14,000. It was further found that a peon named Vali Mahomed, who was in the employ of the Upper India Bank, was entrusted with the notes to send them by post but he, it is alleged, extracted the notes and cashed them with the accused. Several other persons were also arrested in connection with the theft.

The accused pleaded guilty.

Mr. Desai applied for a lenient sentence on the ground that the accused had confessed everything. The accused belonged to a respectable family, and was a property holder and had made a profit of only Rs. 1,000 on all the transactions.

Judgment was reserved.

ESCAPE FROM LEGAL CUSTODY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Tuesday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Newby charged one Gungaram Baboo with escaping from legal custody.

The evidence showed that the accused with another man was arrested near the Fort Market on a charge of being drunk and disorderly. They were taken to the Esplanade Police Court lock-up, from where the accused escaped. He was subsequently re-arrested.

The acused was convicted and sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 15.

DEATH IN AN OIL TANK.

Mr. Lattey held another inquest, touching the death of Hari Kedari, a workman of the Standard Oil Company employed at the company's oil tank at Sewri.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

The Cost of War.

"Indian Daily News":—The war is said to be costing 1 million (about 1½ crores a day) at present. This means 365 millions a year and the "Statist" which is an optimistic paper thinks that we can save 300 millions and pay the amount out of profits for the Nation gets about 200 millions off its foreign investments. The great difficulty with Great Britain is taxation. The English are taxed £3 6s. 3d. a head and the Japanse are taxed 12s. 4d. The German is taxed fiscally very lightly about 12s. 7d. but the result of State trading and of State properties is to supply 87 per cent. of his taxes or £2-10-6 per head. We have no such State property except the Post Office and odds and ends such as the Suez Canal: Our customs as a free trade nation yield very little less than those of Germany—31 millions against 33 millions. The Germans pay 9 shillings and 4d. for their public debt per head England pays 9 shillings 7d. but the German population is 50 per cent. larger. The Germans have an immense pull in their State properties for which we have nothing to show. As we said at the beginning of the war Germany has paid great attention to the financial side of war but without any very definite result except theoretically. The interest of the new German loan at 97½ is not stated, but who is there to buy it? They have already taken the people's savings for their good.

India and the Empire.

"The Englishman":—India with her ancient civilisation, her divergent creeds and countless, hostile castes, is standing united in the ranks of the Empire, giving her resources of men and money to the aid of Western civilisation with a generous prodigality that springs spontaneously from its heart. This mighty wave of loyalty has carried India further along the path of progress in a month than all other efforts, constitutional or otherwise, have done in a generation. She has leaped into her allotted place in the Empire with her sword drawn in defence of honour and right, her heart steeled, as the heart of England herself, to see this struggle through to the end, and to see that the end is a complete victory for Great Britain and her Allies. Here in India we can only hear the distant echoes of the great strife in Europe. But for the sailing of the transports, the silent departures of friends, the stagnation of trade and the thousand and one manifestations of eager loyalty, it would never be supposed that the civilised world is at war. India preserves her immemorial calm upon the surface. But beneath the surface there are forces at work charged with tremendous possibilities for the future. India is undergoing a great awakening. By courage and sacrifice she is realising that her destiny is one with that of the British Empire. Let us see to it, when the pax Britannica is once more established, that she finds her place of pride and honour assured in the great fellowship of peoples who stand united to-day as the guardians of a great Heritage. Rightly directed believe the forces that are at work to-day must make for the consolidation of the Empire and the good of mankind. The future is bright with promise, and for the courage and spirit of sacrifice which India displays to-day, the Empire salutes her with pride and honour.

India and the War.

"Madras Times":—The war will do much for India. It will tend to its unification. Chieftains who have stood together on the field of battle, within the roar of guns—not the numbered guns that sound their entitled salute, but the guns of [illegible]

Have you looked at the long rows of beds, so clean, so white, in which young men lie by intimate ties. They are not standing together in a spectacular Durbar, but they are standing together in the presence of death, fighting for a great cause. The War will knit India's princes together; and it will knit the people too. And it will have bound India and England by close and friendly ties. British troops and Indian troops are fighting side by side against a common enemy—not against a mere body of Afghan raiders, but against a great enemy whom it will need all their bravery to overthrow. They will help one another in straits and share in one another's glories, and history will record their doings. The War, in which British and Indian troops are taking part, and in which the people of Britain and of India are united by one and the same great enthusiastic outburst of feeling, will drive away the mist that has separated the two peoples and they will see one another more clearly. Misunderstanding will vanish, and a new era will arise.,

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure: Stearns' Headache Cure; headache gone in a few minutes.

THE A. D. C.'S BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have to acknowledge the following further gifts to the Refreshment Bar.

The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ld., 1 case Japanese beer.
Mrs. W. Graham, 1 case beer.
Mr. A. L. Davies, 1 case whisky.
Mr. J. A. Grant, large quantity of confectionery.
Mr. A. Stanley Johnston, 100 tins Kholer's Chocolate Bonbons.

I wish to add that there will be the usual prices at all the bars: that change will be given: and that there is no intention of plundering people, as some seem to think.—Yours etc.

D. B. BINNING,
Hon. Secy., Bom. A. D. C.

Bombay, Sept. 15.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

COMMITTEE'S MEETING YESTERDAY.

FINAL DECISION TO BE ARRIVED AT TO-DAY.

The heavy rains which have converted the Bombay Gymkhana grounds into a miniature lake, rendered play impossible in the opening day of the match between the Parsis and the Hindus yesterday, and there will be no play this morning either. Last evening the representatives of the different Gymkhanas met to discuss the question whether the match should be postponed or abandoned altogether. No definite decision was arrived at but it has been arranged that the Secretaries should again meet this afternoon when it will be finally decided whether a start should be made on Thursday or the game abandoned altogether. The decision will depend on the condition of the weather to-day.

This arrangement holds out some prospect of the match being played on Thursday, Friday and Saturday provided, of course, that no heavy rain comes down to-day. But as Jupiter Pluvius seems to be in a particularly aggressive mood just now, the chances of a startbeing made on Thursday are small indeed. If this eventually turns out to be the case, it would be a keen disappointment to the cricketing public, who have not had much opportunity of witnessing first-class cricket this year. A widely-expressed desire exists among the public that in case no play is possible on Thursday, a start should be made on Friday and the game continued on Saturday and Monday, or better still a start be made on Monday. A representative of the "Chronicle," who had a talk with several leading players on the Parsi and Hindu sides, found them all keen on the match being played at all events, and an agreement with the suggestion, made above, was expressed that the Committee should decide upon a start being made on Monday, which would hold out a greater chance of play than if the game was commenced on Thursday. Messrs. J. S. Warden and M. D. Pai, the captains of the teams, and their colleagues, do not think the difficulties in the way of the participants getting leave would be insuperable. All the players of the two teams are Bombayites, with two exceptions, and even these two, who live at Poona, should not find it very inconvenient to come down to Bombay. No office manager is likely to refuse leave to the player who might be employed under him, and the Public Works Department might also be expected to act generously by not charging extra fees for the tents remaining in their positions for a few days longer.

It is to be hoped that the Committee will arrive at no such decision as would deprive the public of seeing this match, which is expected to be the most interesting of the whole tournament.

THE HAJ PILGRIM TRAFFIC.

RANGOON SOCIETY SUPPORTS KAABA SOCIETY.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Sept. 15.

In reply to a letter from the Secretary to the Burma Government, regarding reforms in pilgrims' traffic to Hedjaj, the Rangoon Muslim Association say they highly appreciate the action of the Bombay Government in dropping the question of monopoly and compulsory return tickets.

The Association suggests inviting the co-operation of the religious society called the Kooddam-Kaaba Society which has branches in different parts of India and which has its object to render every assistance in the matter of the pilgrim traffic. This would be the best and most suitable organisation for the purpose of co-operation with the Pilgrim Department and would also be the best medium of reconcilation of the non-uniformity and inconsistency of rates at different periods of the pilgrim season.

MADRAS HAJ COMMITTEES' MEETING.

MADRAS, September 15.

A meeting of the Madras Haj Committee was held yesterday with Mr. F. Armitage in the chair.

Accounts were examined and a balance of Rs. 1,318-12-10 was found to be in hand. The proposition to remit Rs. 1,300 to the Bombay Haj Committee was carried unanimously. The Committee approved of the proposals of the Bombay Government for the retention of the Bombay Haj Committee as a board of advice and formation of a Provincial Haj Committee with local sub-committees constituted for each province in India on the lines of the organisation of the Bombay Haj Committee. The constitution of the reorganised Pilgrim Department at Bombay, the amendment of the Pilgrim Ships Act and the Protection of Pilgrims Act, the organisation of the repatriation fund composed of subscriptions; and of an Imperial non-recruiting grant for the administration of this fund by the Bombay Haj Committee were decided on.

Grateful thanks of the committee were resolved to be conveyed to the Government of India for consenting to contribute Rs. 1,00,000 to the proposed repatriation fund.

It was also resolved that the Madras Haj Committee as at present constituted should continue until the formation of a Provincial Haj Committees, as proposed by the Bombay Government.

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Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Lahore, 10th October, 1913.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, September 16, 1914.

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE CRISIS.

It goes without saying that the war has everywhere ushered in grave economic problems in aspects unknown before or unexpected. Internationalism in trade and commerce, in manufactures and industries have at this crisis brought to the surface large questions of a labyrinthine character of which the forensic lore and ingenuity of experts alone will, at its proper time, demand a satisfactory solution. The problems are not only international. They are also industrial, peculiar to the financial and economic situation of each country which has been affected by the consequences of the war. Their diversities and complexities are great and it will cover no inconsiderable time, after the closing of the war, to bring about a satisfactory situation. At no previous time have the countries of the civilised world been so universally the sufferers in their finances and economics as has been the case in the one waging at present on the European Continent. India, specially, has for the first time been drawn into the vortex. Whatever may have been the aftermath of wars in Europe, prior to the establishment of British rule in this country, India was not at all affected, or only remotely affected. Asiatic wars there have been during the last one hundred and fifty years of that rule, east and west. The most formidable of these was the Russo-Japanese one. Even that, disastrous as it was, was so localised that India suffered very little from it. In the annals of the British Indian Empire the present is the first time that the shock of the earthquake in Central Europe has materially disturbed the economic conditions of the country. It has been felt not only in one province or presidency but in all. In fact every town and every village has come in touch with the concrete effects of this titanic catastrophe. The great emporiums of trade like Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi and Rangoon have, of course, been hard hit. Industries are greatly affected; trade in many directions checked, and there is a well-founded apprehension of both the State and public finances getting embarrassed as the busy season approaches.

Speaking of Bombay we find that she is peculiarly circumstanced. She is not only a colossal distributing centre of inland products, either for foreign exports or interprovincial transportation, but also for foreign imports. At the same time she is the greatest stronghold in India of the cotton industry which employs over a lakh of persons, adult and young. These are the bread winners and on them are dependent at least four other persons. That industry at present is in a dilemma. What the different classes of banks, financial institutions and the well-established houses of foreign imports and exports and the Indian mercantile firms engaged in our great inland trade, may do under the present conditions it is difficult to say. All are situated alike and sitting on the fence. Each and all find themselves in this situation, that they are creditors who have to receive enormous sums for goods sold or agreed to be sold at a fixed future day; and at the same time they are also debtors who have to discharge their just obligations to their creditors. It is an intolerable state of affairs which cannot be allowed to continue for any length of time. This pressure, heavy, as it has been, during the last seven weeks, is during a period of the least busy time of the year. There can be no doubt as to pressure of an incalculable character, which may exist and may continue to exist all through the coming busy season. All interests are inter-dependent. The entanglement is of no ordinary character. Banks cannot afford to press their debtors as that would threaten wholesale liquidation culminating in general insolvency. Creditors and debtors alike have to exercise patience. But it reasonably asked, for how long such patience can be kept, while the tension meanwhile increases. It is in arithmetical progression to-day, but to-morrow it will move in geometric progression. The contemplation of coming events fills all with a condition of nervousness and cautious alarm. Those favourably situated are from now making strenuous efforts to secure themselves against these apprehended events. The portents are not cheerful and it is a question whether anything but the establishment of a moratorium will save the situation. And it would be a counsel of perfection for the Government of India, which is besieged with telegrams from all important quarters, to take such steps from now as will avoid a possible panic. We are not here ringing the tocsin of alarm, nor giving expression to any extreme view. On the contrary, we hopefully anticipate that all interests, in the face of this great crisis, may combine and so act as to avert an economic armageddon. The Government should act in concert with all large interests, not forgetting those of the tillers of the soil whose agricultural products, be they cotton or jute, rice or wheat, seeds or any other, may for want of buyers necessarily rot on the fields or in the nearest warehouses. The Government itself has to consider how to raise its ordinary land revenue. A temporary suspension may possibly become inevitable, the Government economising its available resources and raising the necessary funds by appealing to the Secretary of State. We have every confidence that with so calm, collected and cautious a statesman as Lord Hardinge, with a Financial Minister of the ability and capacity of Sir William Meyer, and so clever and longheaded a Minister of Commerce and Industry as Mr. Gillan, measures will be taken to see that all parts of India and all interests without favour will be fairly conserved. There are the large and complicated questions of trade, navigation and of railway transport during the ensuing busy season. These too, will tax to their utmost the administrative talents of the many capable men in the Government of India.

There are the three great staple industries of the land,—cotton, jute and tea. Bombay is especially interested in the first, and Bengal and Assam in the other two. The interests of cotton cultivators, cotton merchants and cotton intermediaries and of millowners are all in the vortex. They are interdependent, and also conflicting. The cotton merchants, it is broadly known, have, by a deputation, already approached Mr. Gillan to acquaint him with their point of view. And it is also well known that owners of gunny factories have by telegram informed the same authority that they are not in favour of the views which the cotton dealers, from their interested point of view, have personally represented to the Member of Commerce. On the other hand the millowners are equally exercised. They are pulled on the one side by the cotton dealers and on the other by advocates of the interests of the mill operatives. His Excellency the Governor himself is exceedingly solicitous for the welfare of the latter. But all these are problems of industry which are greatly complicated and require to be handled very delicately. Indeed, according to all well-known maxims of practical economist and the declared policy of Great Britain the less the State interferes with questions of commerce and industry and allows them to be solved by the best talents engaged therein the better. At present the economic situation of the cotton traders and the cotton millowners is such that, we are inclined to think that, the wisest statesmanship would be to allow those conflicting interests to agree among themselves on some well recognised and fair basis. It would be disastrous were there an open conflict, and the Government, we think would act wisely in refraining from taking any part in this internecine warfare.

Notes of the Day

German Anxiety.

According to a message to-day the German Socialist organ "Vorwaerts," comments on the dangers of a protracted war and of the inadequacy of the measures taken against the "spectre of unemployment." With Germany's overseas trade entirely cut off, the pressure on the industrial and economic life of the country is daily growing more severe. Restrictions on production in factories and workshops have taken place on a scale which can hardly be realised, more than 50 per cent. of the workers, it is safe to say, having been called out during the first stages of the war. Those who have been left behind have either to be content with a lower scale of wages or to be thrown out of employment altogether. Most of the industrial organisations have been dislocated, while the transport trade, excluding the railways, have been completely paralysed. A writer in the "Economist" states that motor-cars and taxi-cabs in Berlin have disappeared, swept away in the general appropriation of all motor vehicles. With regard to the financial measures taken, they are at the best merely of a temporary character, and, in spite of the most strenuous efforts of the Berlin financiers, can save Germany from complete financial ruin only in the case of decided victory. What will follow on defeat or even a long-drawn-out war, it is hardly possible to imagine.

An Invasion of Germany.

We pointed out yesterday that the war cannot end with the failure of the German invasion of France, and that it is certain to be desperate and prolonged when the Germans are set to a defensive campaign. There can be no peace in Europe till the Germanic Powers are beaten to their knees, and this cannot be accomplished until the Allies are in a position to dictate terms on German soil. Thus the repulse of the German onset on France has to be regarded as only the first stage in the struggle, and the victors have to follow up their success and take the offensive themselves till the tide of war flows back over the Rhine. Of course, operations so colossal an an invasion of Germany will involve can only be undertaken with an enormous host of men, and Britain must be prepared to supply her proper quota. That the men will be forthcoming from all parts of the Empire has already been proved. The War Office harbours no doubts on this point, but the training and equipping of the necessary reinforcements is a task of tremendous magnitude. As a consequence, therefore, extreme care has to be taken to select the units for the fighting line, with the result that thousands who have longed for the chance and waited for the means and opportunity have to be disappointed. But in spite of their natural disappointment these men have contributed to the strength of the Empire's resources by their fine example of unity, resolution and unselfish patriotism.

The Training of the Soldier.

The training of our fighting men is, of course, the principal factor. The Territorials at Home are being fitted for the field necessarily hurriedly but, there is every reason to believe, with thoroughness and determination. The nation has said to itself the words of a fine old soldier before the eve of a famous battle: "We must strengthen ourselves to-day; there will be hot work to-morrow." The Empire has suddenly become a vast drilling ground for the benefit of its defenders. In India volunteering is booming. The Indian volunteer corps are commonly believed to be still behind the times in training, organisation and equipment, but no time is being lost in remedying these defects. As for the Indian Contingent, it certainly consists of a fine body of men, equal to any troops in the world. They are new, it is true, to the conditions of European warfare, but that they will shape well is a conviction with the highest military authorities. A message a day or two ago stated that the 29th Punjabis suffered somewhat heavily in East Africa. At any rate they have had their baptism of fire, which is the natural longing of every soldier worthy of the name.

Military Material in India.

Every student of Indian history will remember that in 1900 a large force, composed entirely of Indian troops, was despatched to China. These troops were spared without the slightest difficulty, and many more could have been sent overseas had the necessity arisen. The troops despatched abroad were not drawn from a force specially maintained to defend the frontier from tribal incursions. They formed part of the Field Army, which is the Indian equivalent of the British Expeditionary Force. Even in the absence of the whole of the army from India, ample forces would still be available for protecting the borders from tribal raids and for the maintenance of internal order. There is another consideration which should not be lost sight of. Armies can be recruited from the martial races of India rapidly and easily in time of war. Some critics of the Indian Army profess to doubt this, but the popular confidence that in India Britain possesses an inexhaustible source of supply of excellent military material can only be shaken by the course of adverse events in the future.

The Decision of the Dutch.

The Dutch it appears are ready to follow the example of their neighbours and flood their country in the event of a violation of their neutrality. It seems that Netherlanders think this to be the lesser of the two evils, and this in itself is anything but a compliment to the Prussians. The damage that is done by inundation is inconceivable at all times but on the eve of what promises to be a severe winter it is terrible to imagine. Land so inundated, and one should remember that such an inundation rises to nearly twenty feet, remains in a state of fen-land for months after and everything being past repair has to be replaced. In the case of a small country like Holland this entails tremendous sacrifice and ruin. Famine must naturally ensue for the harvest would be ruined. Nevertheless the Dutch are prepared to bury their country below the sea rather than that it be overrun by Uhlans and burnt by the enemy. The last time that this was done was during the invasion by Louis XIV. when it fell to the lot of William Prince of Orange afterwards William III. of Great Britain to make one of the most daring proposals recorded in human history. Rather than submit to the overbearing Bourbon the Prince exhorted his countrymen to turn their backs for ever on the land of their birth and found neath the palm-groves of Java "a greater Amsterdam and a nobler Leyden." Before they were driven to this however the Dykes were opened and the "Roi Soleil" had perforce to retreat to his pleasure gardens of Versailles.

The Haj Trafffc.

There has been a vast amount of discussion recently regarding the Haj Pilgrim Traffic, and it might have been hoped that the new regulations recently issued by Government would have settled some of the difficult problems connected with the task of supervising this traffic. So far as the Government is concerned, much that is sensible has been done. The principle of a Government-conceded monopoly has been abandoned in deference to the bulk of Mahomedan opinion; the practice of double-stamping the pilgrims has been modified to a less objectionable form and is optional; other measures are being taken and we have the assurance of Mr. Shaukat Ali, the Secretary of the Khuddam-i-kaaba, a society that looks after the welfare of the Hajis, that the various Government officials concerned are all keenly anxious to do their best for the pilgrims. Mr. Shaukat Ali, however, presents a somewhat severe indictment against the steamship company, Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., which, it seems to us requires an answer. According to this, the Hajis have been subjected to unnecessary hardships for which the Company is responsible.

The Company at Fault.

We have made enquiries into the matter, and had done so before we published Mr. Shaukat Ali's letter, and, in the absence of any explanation from Messrs Turner, Morrison, & Co., for which we have waited, we are left no conclusion but to agree with Mr. Shaukat Ali that the Company has been at fault. They have, no doubt, met with difficulties of an abnormal character in the conduct of the traffic on account of the war, but the troubles that arose out of what Mr. Shaukat Ali describes as the Akbar-Munsoorie affair seem none-the-less inexcusable. Unfortunately the Company's subsequent attitude in the matter has made matters worse, and, as a result a number of unfortunate people appear to have lost their passages, a good deal of property, and their money as well, owing to the refusal of the Company to refund their passage money to those who naturally refused to travel in the steamer after preliminary experiences of such an unfortunate character. Circumstances have at the present moment favoured Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co. with an actual monopoly of the traffic, an eventuality which it was desired so much to prevent,—a monopoly of which they do not seem to be making a generous use, either in the matter of fares or general treatment of their patrons. Under these circumstances it is a question whether the Mahomedan community would not be well-advised to change their minds regarding the establishment of a monopoly,—on condition that the concession can be given to a company that has not brought itself into bad odour with the Hajis.

GERMANS' BITTER DISAPPOINTMENT.

THOUGHT THEY WERE TO ENTER PARIS.

MORE SENSELESS BRUTALITY.

WANTON DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

GERMAN OVERTURES TO BELGIUM.

Letters found on the dead leave no doubt that there was a general impression among the German troops that they were about to enter Paris. From reports received the order to retreat was a bitter disappointment to the Germans when they were so close to Paris.

Numerous stragglers were found in the thick woods to the north of the Marne, most of them appeared to have been without food for two days, and were inclined to surrender in small parties.

Much brutal senseless damage was done in villages occupied by the enemy. Property was wantonly destroyed, pictures in Chateaux ripped up, and houses were pillaged. It is also declared on unimpeachable authority that the inhabitants were much ill-treated.

A German Field-Marshal is reported to have visited Antwerp under safe-conduct and made proposals to the Belgian Government which were refused.

The Third and Ninth German Army Corps which were going to France have hurriedly returned to Belgium owing to heavy attacks by the Belgians.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 14, 3-5 p.m.

The headquarters report remarks, regarding the advance by the Allies on Monday, that this was the first time that the Germans had turned their backs since the action at Mons a fortnight before.

From the reports received the order to retreat when the Germans were so close to Paris was a bitter disappointment to them Letters found on the dead leave no doubt that there was a general impression among the German troops that they were about to enter Paris.

One British corps on Wednesday was delayed by an obstinate defence on the part of a strong rear-guard with machine-guns at Laferte-sous-Jouarre, where the bridge had been destroyed.

The same day numerous thick woods to the north of the Marne were found to be filled with German stragglers. Most appeared to have been without food for two days. Indeed, the enemy were inclined to surrender in small parties.

The general situation appeared to be most favourable to the Allies.

Much brutal, senseless damage was done in villages occupied by the enemy. Property was wantonly destroyed, pictures in chateaux were ripped up, and houses were pillaged.

It is also declared on unimpeachable authority that the inhabitants were much illtreated.

GERMAN PROPOSALS TO BELGIUM.

FIELD MARSHAL'S FRUITLESS VISIT TO ANTWERP.

LONDON, Sept. 14, 1-40 p.m.

It is stated that Field-Marshal von der Goltz visited Antwerp yesterday under safe-conduct, and made proposals to the Belgian Government which were refused.

GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS.

HURRIEDLY RETURNING TO BELGIUM.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 14, 6-50 p.m.

The Third and Ninth German Army Corps which were going to France have hurriedly returned to Belgium owing to heavy attacks by the Belgians.

BOMBAY'S SYMPATHY FOR HEROIC BELGIANS.

The following telegram was sent by His Excellency the Governor to Count Lalaing, Belgian Embassy, London:—

"People of Bombay Presidency wish to show sympathy with sufferings and appreciation of heroic conduct of your countrymen by giving two thousand five hundred pounds to your relief fund. Will you kindly inform me where money should be sent. Willingdon, Governor," to which the following reply has been received by His Excellency:—

"To Governor, Bombay.—Warmest thanks to kind people Bombay Presidency for generous gift. Send cheque to me please payable Belgian relief fund. Lalaing."

MESSAGE TO THE VICEROY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

A message received by the Viceroy yesterday generally confirms Reuter's report of the driving back of the German forces in France, and shows that the repulse was commenced, by the German right wing being left exposed on the seventh September, when the Allies attacked it both in front and flank.

LETTERS FOR INDIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, September 15.

The Indian Post Office has issued the following instructions relating to correspondence for members of the Indian Expeditionary Force which should be addressed as follows:—Number, Rank, Name, Regiment, Corps or Department, Indian Expeditionary Force, C/o Presidency Postmaster, Bombay. Unregistered letters, postcards, newspapers, book-packets, and registered and unregistered parcels (private and service), may be posted in India for delivery in the field. No insured or value-payable article is allowed to be sent to the field. No money orders or registered letters are accepted for delivery in the field. Full prepayment of postage at Indian rates is compulsory on all articles.

THE PANCH SHROFF MARWARI ASSOCIATION.

At a Special General Meeting held on Monday last it was unanimously resolved that Rs. 2,100 besubscribed to the Imperial Relief Fund. After praying to God for the brilliant victory to the British arms and the Allied Forces the meeting separated.

AERIAL WARFARE.

BRITISH EFFICIENCY.

TACTICS AGAINST HOSTILE AIRCRAFT.

FIVE GERMAN PILOTS SHOT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Our aviators attack the hostile aircraft instantly, ascending in couples to meet one of the enemy's machines. Five German pilots or observers have been shot and their machines brought to ground.

As a consequence the British flying corps has succeeded in establishing individual ascendency which is far serviceable to us as it is damaging to the enemy who has recently become much less enterprising.

Something in the direction of mastery of the air has already been gained.

THE GERMAN RETREAT.

CROWN PRINCE'S ARMY DRIVEN BACK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, September 15.

The following from the Secretary of State to the Viceroy, dated yesterday 9-5 p.m., arrived to-day:—All day yesterday the enemy stubbornly disputed the passage of the Aisne by our troops, but in spite of difficulty of fording the river in the face of a strong opposition nearly all crossings were secured by sunset. On our right and left the French troops were confronted with a similar task in which, like ourselves, they were successful. Many more prisoners have been taken. It is reported from the French head-quarters that the Crown Prince5s army has been driven back

REIGN OF TERROR IN DALMATIA.

LEADERS AS HOSTAGES.

Information from a trustworthy Dalmatian source describes, under date of August 3, the situation throughout the province as one of "misery and terror," says "The Times". Every male up to the age of 50 has been mobilized without regard to his fitness for military service. The object of this measure is to place the population under direct military control. Trade has ceased; communication between the islands and the mainland, and between the chief points of the mainland itself, is supended and food is becoming scarce.

At Ragusa the military authorities have arrested eight of the leading Slav notables, chiefly retired men of business unconnected with politics, and are holding them as hostages for the good behaviour of the population. An official warning has been issued that, if any damage is done to any Government property, the hostages will be hanged in the public square. Three of the hostages, MM. Banaz, Michitch, and Papi, are men of considerable wealth.

A well-informed Dalmatian correspondent writes from Italy, where he has taken refuge:—

In Dalmatia, Bosnia, and Croatia terrible conditions prevail. As soon as mobilization against Servia was proclaimed all persons of note, Serbs, and Croats of all Serbophile shades were imprisoned; deputies, merchants, professors, Orthodox priests, many Catholic priests, mayors assessors, etc., very few could cross the frontier. It all came so suddenly. I hardly need say that Dr. Trentch, Dr. Smodlaka, Dr. Cingrija (Dalmatian deputies to the Austrian Reichsrath) are all in prison. Dr. Trumbitch (the ex-Mayor of Spalato) was the only man of note to save himself. More than 100,000 soldiers of the mass levy cover the Southern Slav territories, acting under the state of siege orders. Terror prevails everywhere. All our clubs, gymnastic and other societies are dissolved. Press forbidden, editors imprisoned.

Now to crown all comes the awful order to use all our leaders as hostages, who guarantee with their lives the safety of bridges, telegraphs, telephones railways, etc. They are carried along different routes together with soldiers who have orders to shoot them upon the spot if any damage is done. In Mostar (the capital of Herzegovina), on the 1st, three Orthodox and one Catholic priests were executed. Sixteen Orthodox priests were to be executed on the 3rd at Serajevo. I was told that Dr. Cingrija with Dr. Pugliesi and Dr. Gracitch are doomed, perhaps already executed In Bosnia a whole regiment of Bohemian soldiers was annihilated for rebellion. What else happens we know nothing. Nobody knows what is happening outside Austria. If people knew that Russia had proclaimed war against Austria and Germany, there would be strong hope that a good part of the Army would revolt.

GERMAN ANXIETY.

OF A PROLONGED WAR.

DANGER OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS AFFLICTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 14, 1-40 p.m.

The German newspaper "Vorwaerts" says it is unwise to underrate the danger of the war lasting a long time. It says that unemployment is already afflicting hundreds of thousands. The results of measures taken against the "spectre of unemployment" are very poor. This is the most vunerable point.

"We must therefore utter a warning against self-confidence," the paper adds.

GERMAN WAR 'NEWS'.

"MISSING" SUBMARINE.

There is no scarcity of reports from Germany, says the Stockholm correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," wiring on August 19. The Swedish Press is well supplied by the Wolff Bureau, by the Nordisk Korrespondenz Bureau established by Bjoernson, and by private correspondents. The capture by the English Government steamer Gwendolin of the German Government steamer Von Wissmann on Lake Nyassa is described by Wolff as a "new proof of Britain's thoughtless method of warfare and short-sighted policy." The same agency reports that the German submarine U 15 is "still missing," stating that she was probably engaged against British vessels and sunk. "Whether there were British losses is still unknoun."

The "Kolnische Zeitung" says that the Turkish mobilisation is an answer to the Russian threat to force the passage of the Dardanelles. "If it is true," the paper adds, "that Russia and England have come to an agreement about the Dardanelles question, Bulgaria and Roumania would be directly threatened, and join Turkey against the Entente Powers."

The "Vossische Zeitung" learns that Russia has officially offered Siebenburgen to Roumania, as a compensation, if the latter joins Russia. This offer, it is declared, was received in a cool spirit. The "Vossische" also speaks of the "necessary severity of the German troops in Alsace. If the inhabitants take part in the fighting against the Germans, the Burgomasters will be shot and the towns levelled to the ground. The German troops have orders to shoot any householder harbouring Frenchmen, whether uniformed or civilian."

The German papers contain numerous descriptions of Belgian cruelties.

A Swedish traveller describes the strange forms taken by German hatred against France. At Cologne, at the outbreak of the war, the signboards with the name "Eau de Cologne," which made the city world-renowned, were pulled down and smashed, and every foreigner was looked upon as a spy. Children were instructed to examine the feet of ladies to ascertain if they dere men in disguise.

A private report reaching Copenhagen from Berlin states that Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg and Herr Jagow have left for the army headquarters, and that Professor Delbruck is acting temporarily as Chancellor.

The correspondent of an American agency who has been at the German front reports that "every German is ready to march until he does or dies." The Germans, he adds, have now occupied Belgium, and are a few kilometres from Brussels. This correspondent believes that France will be taken by Germany before Russia is in full fighting order. Germany is showing the greatest kindness to anybody certificated as an American citizen.

The Wolff Bureau reports that the Russians were defeated by the Germans at Stallupoenen, that 3,010 Russian prisoners were taken, and that Mlava, in Russian Poland, has been occupied.

A commercial and shipping journal makes the statement that on August 1 Germany had 635 steamers on the high seas, with a cargo capacity of 3,000,000 tons. Of this fleet already 200 vessels have been captured, representing about 1,000,000 tons. Coasting vessels and irregular cargo steamers are not included in this computation.

HUBLI LADIES' MEETING.

(From a Correspondent.)

HUBLI, Sept. 15.

A public meeting of the ladies of Hubli was held on Monday evening at Bengeri's Theatre, presided over by Mrs. Coen, to express unflinching loyalty to the British Throne and pray for the success of British arms. Eloquent speeches were made in English, Canarese, Marathi and Gujarati by the ladies. A handsome amount in subscriptions was collected on the spot in aid of the Indian War Relief Fund.

RUSSIAN RETREAT.

INVASION OF EAST PRUSSIA.

FORCES INSUFFICIENT.

TROOPS CONCENTRATING IN GALICIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Sept. 14, 12-40 p.m.

A communique issued here says that:—"With a view to concentrating sufficient troops in Galicia, our forces in East Prussia are insufficient to continue the invasion.

A deep, overflowing movement against General Rennenkampfs left wing, revealed on September 10th, forced us to retreat. Fighting continues on this front.

TRADE WITH THE ENEMY.

PROBLEMS OF CONTRACTS IN WAR TIME.

The presence of a large number of naturalized Germans trading in our midst has raised various questions of difficulty and complexity to traders with whom they have been accustomed to deal, observes "The Times." An expert committee of the London Chamber of Commerce has had under consideration a number of technical questions in regard to contracts in war time, liability for war risks, contraband of war, payments to foreigners, and various difficulties in connexion with import and export trade. On Saturday August 15 a special circular was issued by the Chamber giving some very helpfuy information to members on all these questions. The committee is meeting regularly to deal with questions as they arise, and have, provisionally and under reserve, given answers to questions which have been submitted to them. The answers are not to be regarded as legal opinions—although, it is understood, legal opinion has been engaged—and are subject, of course, to the obligation of members to consult their own legal adviser where necessary.

LIMITATION OF CONTRACTS.

The questions so far dealt with, together with the provisional answers, include the following.—

1. War risks under c.i.f. contracts. Who is liable, buyer or seller?—Depends on custom of trade, and what is a reasonable insurance contract in the circumstances. Having regard to the usual form of Lloyd's policy, the presumption under ordinary circumstances is in favour of the buyers undertaking the risk.

2. What are the limitations in regard to dealing with the subjects of alien enemies?—There must be no such dealings (except by His Majesty's licence) except that, if enemy subjects are allowed by the Government to remain in the territory of Great Britain or an ally, ordinary contracts for their daily subsistance and employment are probably permissible, and contracts in the ordinary way of business, involving no extensive operations, which might lead to conflicts of national duty, are possibly permissible.

3. Payments due by British firms to alien enemies. What position should be taken by British firms?—No such payments whatever should be made during war, except possibly in pursuance of contracts as above indicated.

4. Is the making of contracts with an alien enemy legal,—No; except as stated under(2).

5. If contracts have been made during peace with alien enemies, does the supervening of war make the fulfilment of them an illegal act, or does it merely excuse such fulfilment?—It suspends performance until peace—except when (a) such suspension would be inconsistent with the object of the contract. (b) The continuance of the contract would militate against public policy (as in the case of insurance of hostile ships and cargoes against capture). In these excepted cases the contract is voided. In any case performance during war is unlawful if it involves any communication with the enemy.

6. If the right to contract or to fulfil contracts is qualified by war, does such qualification attach only to national enemies domiciled in the enemy country, or does it extend to all residents, including British, who may remain in the enemy country, or enemies residing here?—In our opinion it extends to all—subject to licences and the indulgence extended to enemies permitted to remain here or in allied territory. (See 2 supra.)

7. We know that war has now been declared against Germany, but what effect would that have commercially as regards her ally Austria-Hungary while the latter country and this were still nominally at peace?—None; but imminence of war may justify a refusal to put property at risk.

8. Can the attorney of an alien enemy sue to enforce payment in the Courts during the war, and in point of time what difference does the formal declaration of war make?—We think not.

THE IMPERIAL MESSAGE.

PUBLIC MEETING AT KOHLAPUR.

HIS HIGHNESS'S STIRRING ADDRESS.

PERSONAL SERVICES OFFERED

(From our Correspondent.)

KOHLAPUR, Sept. 15.

A public meeting of Kolhapur citizens was held by his Highness the Maharajasaheb, yesterday evening, at the old palace to communicate the Imperial message to the Kolhapur subjects. At the invitation of his Highness Colonel Wodehouse the Resident was present on the occasion.

His Highness in his address explained in brief the tremendous issues of the great struggle going on in Europe which threatened the destiny of the world's civilization and how our Empire was forced to take part in the conflict in defence of its pledges and the integrity of smaller nations.

His Highness characterised the struggle as one between civilisation and brutal barbarism and was exceedingly gratified that the conviction everywhere of the justice and righteousness of the British cause had evoked a spontaneous outburst of loyalty and enthusiasm throughout the Empire.

His Highness was proud that in this critical hour India did not lag behind and its princes and people made with one voice offers of their lives and resources in defence of the Empire. This display of India's loyalty and passionate devotion to the Throne, his Highness further observed, has met with the warmest response from the Throne.

His Highness had received from the Viceroy a message from his Imper Majesty, the King-Emperor George the V. to the princes and people of India, and he was exceedingly moved by the sentiments of deepest love and affection to India therein contained, and he wanted to communicate it to his subjects.

The Marathi translation of the royal message was then read by the Diwan while the assembly rose and remained standing the whole time it was being read. It made a deep impression and was listened to with most respectful attention.

The address was again resumed and it was explained how it was the duty of every subject of the Empire to pray for success to the British arms and to render every possible assistance to the Empire in this critical moment.

On hearing of his Majesty declaration of war on Germany his Highness offered his personal services and placed all his resources at the disposal of the Empire. His Highness felt very proud that almost all this principal Sardars joined him in volunteering their services.

Particular reference was then made to the Imperial Relief Fund started by his Excellency the Viceroy and the women's branch of the fund worked in this Presidency under the sympathetic guidance and supervision of her Excellency Lady Willingdon.

His Highness and almost all of the Sardars had already contributed to the funds and he hoped that his subjects, high and low, would not remain behind in contributing their quota in this cause of humanity.

His Highness concluded his address with a fervent prayer for the success of the British arms and prosperity of the Empire in the midst of great applause.

A resolution appointing an influential committee to collect subscriptions to the funds was then unanimously passed and the proceedings of the meeting concluded. Very great enthusiasm prevailed all along.

Official and Personal.

The services of the following three I.M.S. officers serving under the Foreign and Political Department have been placed at the disposal of he Chief Commisisoner, N.-W. F. Province:—Majors Lethbridge and Knox and Captain Hunter.

Sir Benjamin Robertson leaves Nagpur on Wednesday and after visiting Raiwur and Bilaspur reaches Jobbulpore on the 20th. He will halt at Jubbulpore until the end of the month.

Mr. A. L. Hannay I. C. S., on termination of his duty as a temporary additional Judge of the Madras High Court, will act as District and Sessions Judge, Vizagapatam.

LORD KITCHENER'S PLAN.

THE POLICY OF PITT.

PREPARING TO SEE THE STRUGGLE THROUGH.

It is most important that the public, at this critical time, should rally wholeheartedly to the support of the great Field-Marshal who has taken off his coat to see the country through this war, and means to fight it out with all the tenacity and the perseverance befitting a great occasion in the national history, writes the military correspondent of "The Times."

But in order to support their new Secretary for War the country must understand what he is doing and why he is doing it. Rumour with her thousand tongues fills the air, and as Lord Kitchener is not famous for talking, and does not care two straws what people say of him, lies get a good start, and every sort of fanciful project is fathered upon Mr. Asquith's successor in Whitehall. It has generally been so with Lord Kitchener, but in the end, when people have understood what he has been after, they have come round to him, and so it will be upon this occasion.

THE GENERAL SITUATION.

This is no time for precedent, red-tape, and routine. The country is in for the greatest war of its history and it must rise to the height of a great responsibility. Let it be clear to all that, though politicians in the past have babbled about great wars, they have never seriously faced such a situation, nor does Lord Kitchener now find under his hand the means for waging war on a great scale. Whether it is organization, numbers, arms, equipments, or anything else that goes to make an armed force formidable, we are dreadfully in arrears, and the present generation, by its efforts and its steady patriotism, is called upon to make good the neglect, the selfishness, and the callous indifference to defence which has characterized our peace-loving but not peace-ensuing nation in the past.

What is the situation? We are fighting a nation in arms of 70 million people, and we have no good reason to suppose that they have any object in life but to crush us if they can. We have stout allies and many other advantages for which to be thankful, but our two foremost allies, France and Russia, have certain characteristics to which we must not remain blind. France has already thrown the whole of her manhood into the war. She can do no more, and except for her new contingent of recruits she cannot even increase by a man her power in the field. Russia is a mighty power with immense capacity for defence, but with untried and unproved offensive powers. We may beat back the German attack, but behind the first German line are immense reserves, and we must take it that Germany will fight this fight through, as the well-known saying has it, "to the last breath of man and horse."

CHANCES OF A LONG WAR.

In such conditions the war may be long, very long, and whether this turns out to be the case or not it is Lord Kitchener's duty to prepare our land forces so that they may not only second the efforts of our friends by weak contingents, but may by their steadily expanding numbers and their constantly increasing efficiency enable us to play a part worthy of England in the war and at the peace impose terms most in consonance with our interests. If at the peace, there is a weakened France, a commanding Russia, and a negligible England, we shall only have a voice in the terms equal to the weight of our sword, which will be slight, and as the map of Europe has been torn up, and wholly new conditions will arise when the fighting is over, we are bound to neglect for a time the arts and crafts of peace and to apply ourselves sternly to the business of war in the defence of a righteous and impregnable cause.

At the base of Lord Kitchener's plans, therefore, lies this need for preparing for a long war, and this further need, experienced long ago by Chatham and by Pitt, of steadily increasing our military power, day in day out and year by year, until at last—since the race of war is not only to the swift but to the pertinacious—we may figure in arms in a manner befitting the wealth and spirit of our Empire and the legacy of a great and honourable past. Lord Kitchener, therefore, may quite conceivably have to employ 500,000 additional men, and it is possible that when other Powers have exhausted themselves, we shall be, as we have been in the past, most capable of continuing the war. There must be no question of peace except on our terms. Even if all our allies were struck down we should continue the war, until the enemy had relaxed his grip, and, as Russia at least is equally well prepared for a long war, any misfortunes—which are not, indeed, to be foreseen but may befall anyone in war—must not turn either Russia or ourselves by one hair's breadth from our resolution. No disasters must affright us. We are fighting for the liberties and even the existence of Europe, and we must make the world learn what it means to turn the thoughts of our peoples, and their stupendous energies, to war.

THE REGULAR ARMY.

Certain things Lord Kitchener cannot change and does not mean to change. The Regular Army and its Expeditionary Force, as well as the Special Reserve destined to feed it, may not be all that Lord Kitchener would have wished it to be, but it is an instrument of merit, immediately at disposal, and capable of serving our cause. It will therefore remain as it is, and it will be Lord Kitchener's business to use it in the best interest of the general cause, but not in any harebrained enterprise. In the Regular Army little or nothing will be changed, and during the present crisis all the machinery for mobilizing and concentrating it has worked with admirable perfection.

THE TERRITORIAL FORCE.

But by one means or another the land forces available for oversea service must be increased, and, as a large part of the Territorial Force is able and willing to go abroad, Lord Kitchener, naturally desires to render it capable of going. But he has no idea of asking the Force to volunteer *en masse* for foreign service. It would be a very unfair demand to make, for it was not enlisted for this purpose, and as there are many in it who cannot go abroad without extreme inconvenience it would be unreasonable to rush them into an obligation which they have never contracted.

Lor Kitchener therefore proposes, as he explains in his Circular to divide the Territorial Force into two categories—namely, those able and willing to serve abroad and those whose business or occupations absolutely preclude them from so doing. There is no invidious distinction drawn between the two categories, nor any suggestion that one category are finer fellows than the other. Both categories are needed, for it will always be necessary throughout the war to maintain a considerable force upon home service, and in fact for every man required abroad there may be two needed at home For the whole of the force to volunteer *en masse* or by divisions to serve aboard would not be in conformity with Lord Kitchener's ideas and would be rather an embarrassment than otherwise.

THE NEED FOR HOME DEFENCE.

It is not apparently Lord Kitchener's idea to break up the existing organization in any way. The exigencies of the defence of the country would alone forbid such a foolish step. Such as the organization is, such it will remain. The coast defence, troops, the divisions and brigades, the units, the local defence forces on the coasts and the central force will all retain their positions in the home defence scheme. But Lord Kitchener asks men of good will, with no binding ties at home, to step forward, and with these he proposes to organize, and hold ever ready, at least two waiting divisions which can, if necessary, be used to supplement the oversea force. Each division of Territorials can supply units of various arms prepared to fulfil this mission, and when the time comes they will form separate divisions—the 15th, 16th, and so on—and be specially trained until they are fit to take part in the war.

There is no idea in Lord Kitchener's mind of flinging half-baked troops into the war furnace. He will keep a roster of units in which the place of each one will depend upon the degree of efficiency which it has attained, and those most efficient will be given the place of honour in the war, There wlil be a distinction in the degree of training to be given to those ready to serve abroad and to those who serve at home. The former will be thoroughly trained and will be raised as soon as practicable to the standard required for fighting with regular troops, and the public must trust Lord Kitchener to look closely after the interests of these units and not to employ them abroad until they are fit to go. The remainder will also be continuously trained, but will be given more latitude for going home for two or three days in the fortnight to attend to their affairs.

Such is the general principle, and Territorial Associations and units will be asked to carry it out in practice as soon as they conveniently can. There are, of course many difficulties in the way, but with a will to succeed they will be overcome. It is not at present proposed to recruit the Territorial Force over its existing establishment, but directly the 15th division is assembled preparatory to service, the units which have supplied it will naturally be permitted to recruit up to strength. Thus the Territorial Force, without altering its character, and without any serious dislocation, will retain its present character, and at the same time continually throw off fresh divisions for service abroad. There must, it is obvious, be a corresponding increase in the supply of officers, arms, equipment, and clothing, and thre is a great work to be done to satisfy these and other needs. But it is far easier to build upon existing formations than to raise regiments *de novo*, and it is therefore probable that the first Territorial division to go abroad will be ready months before those of Lord Kitchener's new army. It need scarcely be added that the service of the Territorial Force in war will bestow upon its regiments a prestige and a distinction which they have not hitherto secured in the public mind.

THE DOMINION FORCES.

Not the least valuable, and certainly not the least welcome, contingent of the eventual Oversea Army will be composed of the forces which the Dominions have gallantly proposed to send to our assistance. These will be composed of complete divisions from Australia and Canada, and of large contingents from other Dominions. All these will form part of the organization for foreign service, and will stand in line with our troops at the point of danger after the necessary finishing course of training has been given to them. India, too, is allotting certain divisions to the work of the Empire, and they will soon draw nearer to the theatre of hostilities. With the reorganization of the armed forces of India, Australia, and New Zealand Lord Kitchener has had much to do, and it will be a proud moment for the Empire when all the gallant young men reach our shores to prove to the world at large that the British Empire is one and indivisible.

THE NEW ARMY.

Lastly, Lord Kitchener's new army, of which the sketch of the infantry organization has already appeared, is to be an army raised for the war and to be disbanded at the peace. It is enlisted for three years or for the term of the war, and whenever the war ends the army will disappear It is not practicable in ordinary times to maintain an army larger than we already possess, and Lord Kitchener is well aware of the fact. But under stress of patriotic feeling recruiting is always brisk, and on this occasion, when public spirit is high, and so many hands are thrown out of work by the war, there has been a rush to join.

TRADE WITH ENEMIES

WHAT THE PHRASE COVERS.

HINTS FOR MERCHANTS.

By the common law of England the outbreak of war, to which Britain is a party automatically brings into operation the doctrine of non-intercourse to put an end to non-hostile relations between the subjects of the mutually hostile States, writes a Legal correspondent in the "Manchester Guardian." Trading with the enemy at once becomes illegal, and, according to their nature, contracts existing at the date of war between such subjects are suspended in operation until peace, or forthwith abrogated. These legal results, which follow from the outbreak of war, are dealt with in the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation of 5th August, which was doubtless issued in order to draw public attention to some of the effects of war.

It is not easy to apply these principles which were laid down by the Courts of Common Law and Admiralty during the Napoleonic wars, to modern conditions of commerce, and little light is thrown on their application by the few cases which were decided after the Crimean and Boer Wars. The American courts, which apply the same principles as our own, had frequent occasion to do so after the American Civil War, and it is probable that their decisions will be followed in the litigations which are bound to arise out of the present war. They are conveniently summarised in Westlake's "International Law," vol. 2, pp. 44-51. Several are given in full in the well-known American work, Scott's "Leading Cases on International Law."

WHAT IS AN ENEMY?

It may be said in general that trading with the enemy has several well-settled consequences in law. A British ship engaged in such a venture is liable, with its cargo, to seizure by a British cruiser and to condemnation by a British Prize Court. The contract relating to the venture is illegal at common law, and the British party to the contract is guilty of a misdemeanour, if not of high treason. But since prize cases are decided by Courts of Admiralty and the legality of contracts by Courts of Common Law, it cannot be said that the definition of "alien enemy" is settled in the same sense for both. It is not easy, therefore, to say with confidence how the term is to be defined. The former courts reject the test of nationality, and hold to be an enemy anyone, whether enemy by nationality or not, who has his commercial domicile in enemy territory. Thus not only German or Austro-Hungarian nationals but British or neutral nationals who reside and carry on business in enemy territory would be held in Admiralty to be alien enemies. Conversely, enemy nationals who continue to reside and carry on business here would not be alien enemies. It is submitted that in a court of common law the definition ought to be the same. In support of this view one may cite the Proclamation of 5th August, which warns British subjects against trading with "any person (including any body of persons corporate or unincorporate) resident, carrying on business or being in the enemy territory." Nationality is not so much as mentioned here. The view is supported, too, by the dictum of Lindley in the latest House of Lords decision, Janson v. Driefontein Mines, Limited, 1902, p. 484 and 505:—

The subject of a State at war with this country, but who is carrying on business here, or in foreign neutral country, is not treated as an alien enemy. The validity of his contracts does not depend on his nationality, nor even on his real domicile, but on the place or places in which he carries on his business or businesses.

SPECIAL LICENCES.

The Proclamation says nothing about enemy nationals who remain in this country, and even though it might be difficult to argue that registration under a police measure like the recent Aliens Restriction Act was equivalent to an express licence from the Crown to remain here, it is, we think, a negative inference from the Proclamation that transactions with them for their ordinary subsistence or employment, or even contracts in the ordinary course of business, are not illegal. On the other hand, it is expressly decided that without express licence from the Crown to remain in this country an alien enemy cannot sue in our courts during war (Alcinous v. Nigreu (1854), 99 Eng. Rev. Rep. 425), and that such licence cannot be inferred from mere residence in this country unless expressly sanctioned by the Government after the commencement of hostilities (Bolton v. Dobree (1808), 2, Camp. 168) But even if these cases were now followed, they would merely affect the alien's remedy, and the defence of alien enemy, it should be pointed out, may be waived by consent of parties (see Janson supra) Express licence has been given to the German and Austro-Hungarian banks in London, and Sir W. Plender, the controller, has announced that payments may safely be made to them. Presumably they might sue on transactions which they are licensed to undertake.

If this view of the meaning of alien enemy is sound it remains to consider what kind of trading with the enemy is illegal. Obviously any direct dealing with an enemy in enemy territory is struck at, whether the sending of goods or remittances from the one country or the other. The American courts have repeatedly affirmed contracts or legal transactions are not affected unless they involve intercourse between individuals resident in the mutually hostile territories. The intercourse must be intercourse across the sea, or at least across a frontier or border. Thus they have held that a duly authorised agent from one territory may pass into the enemy's country and there discharge a debt due by an alien enemy to his principal. The discharge protects the debtor from a second claim on the conclusion of peace. If the English courts took the same view an English house owing money to a German house might pay the debt to an English agent in England appointed before the war. But until the courts pronounce on the question it would be safe to refuse payment. A German house could not, we think, appoint an attorney to sue here on its behalf, and whether the English agent could sue is clearly a question for the courts. It is for him to take action if he can.

On the other hand, it is clear that an alien enemy even resident in the German Empire can be sued in this country during war, though he cannot raise action himself. There would, of course, be great difficulty, if not impossibility, in serving the writ and in enforcing any judgment obtained. In Scotland, where arrestment of movables is a competent method of founding jurisdiction against a foreigner, the difficulty will be less.

EXISTING CONTRACTS.

The outbreak of war at least suspends, and may annul, contracts in existence at its date between persons who by the outbreak become mutually enemies. For example, if the contract between a British house and a German house is executed and except for payment, completed before the outbreak of war, the contract is not made illegal by the outbreak, but the right of the German house to enforce payment is suspended until the war is over. If, on the other hand, the contract though entered into before the war is executory, that is, requires to be performed during the war, it will be not merely suspended but cancel if it enures to the aid of the enemy, or indeed if it involves any dealings with the enemy. Thus a contract to build a ship, an instalment having been paid before the war, would be cancelled. Similarly, a contract of affreightment, which involves trading with the enemy, even in a neutral vessel. The American courts have held under this rule that a contract of life insurance involving perodical payment of premiums during the war comes to an end at the date of outbreak, but that on the conclusion of peace the insured, being an alien enemy, may recover the surrender value of the policy at the date of its termination. The same courts have held that partnerships, *e.g.*, between British subjects in Manchester and Germans in Hamburg, are *ipso facto* dissolved at the outbreak of war, subject, probably, to an accounting as at that date. See Griswold v. Waddington, 1818, 16 Johnston's Reports, 438, and compare the Partnership Act 1890, section 34, which declares a partnership to be in every case dissolved by the happening of any event which makes it unlawful for the business of the firm to be carried on or for the members of the firm to carry it on in partnership.

Contracts made before the war the fulfilment of which will give aid and comfort to the enemy cannot be enforced even on the return of peace. Thus policies of insurance effected in peace with British underwriters on German property against British capture in war are unenforceable in law after peace if the loss occurred during hostilities (Furtado v. Rodgers, 3 Vos, and p. 191). Such contracts are held to be illegal because they are inconsistent with the very object of war. The proclamation prohibits the making of any new contract of marine, life, fire, or other policy or contract of insurance with or for the benefit of any person residing and carrying on business or being in the German Empire, and the making payment to or for the benefit of any such person in respect of any loss due to the billigerent action of his Majesty's forces or those of any ally.

"THE TOUCHSTONE OF ILLEGALITY."

No new contracts can be entered into with an alien enemy during war. To quote Mr. Leslie Scott, K.C., who has written on this subject in the 28th Report of the International Law Association, pp. 155 and 162:—

Help to the enemy is the touchstone of illegality. Our courts regard as helpful to the enemy every such contract made during war; the presumption is irrebuttable, a rule of law. In the case of contracts made before war our courts permit of discrimination; if the contract is helpful to the enemy that fact avoids it, if not actually helpful its legal enforceability is merely suspended, except where suspension of itself involves dissolution. Our courts treat the question as dependent on considerations of national defence; commercial interests are subordinated.

As to contracts existing at the qutbreak of war between persons in this country and persons in allied or neutral countries, the mere outbreak does operate as *force majeure* in our law to excuse the British party from non-performance. It is different if there is a "war clause," which will receive effect according to its terms. It depends on the terms whether the contract is suspended or cancelled. In several Contintental countries (we believe in France and Denmark) the rule is different, the outbreak of war operating even without a war clause is *force majeure* and entitling the party subject to it to suspend the contract. Foreign merchants in allied and neutral countries where this rule prevails have already assumed that our rule is similar and that commodities already contracted can now only be supplied at war prices.

THE GERMAN RETREAT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PONDICHERRY, Sept. 15.

A Havas Agency telegram states:—The French are continuing the pursuit of the Germans, maintaining contact. The latter retiring to the east of Amiens on Peronne and Saint Quentin, evacuated at the centre. The defensive position behind Rheims has fallen back in Argonne beyond Belhone Forest and Triancourt; their retreat is general in Nancy and the Vosges Region where they completely evacuated the French territory.

That fearful taste in your mouth, mornings, when you wake up, is most likely caused by constipation. Kasagra cures constipation and leaves your mouth sweet. 180—D1.

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BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount already atcknowledged	11,82,141	14	4
First Instalment from the Dharwar District	18,000	0	0
The High Court Pleaders, Appellate Side, Bombay	2,544	0	0
All Ranks Bombay City Police, the Commissioner's clerical staff	2,480	0	0
Proceeds of a concert by the Misses Putlibai and Saraswatibai Welinker, Shantabai Manjrekar, Tarabai Shirodkar, Bablibai Malpekar and Balabai Barodkar	1,812	0	0
Some officers and the people of Porebunder State	1,475	0	0
The Parsi Gymkhana, Bombay.	1,500	0	0
Lodge "Imperial Brotherhood" through Mr. A. M. Kajiji	1,000	0	0
The subjects of Phaltan State.	800	0	0
Messrs. Cursetji Bomanji & Co.	750	0	0
The People of Bijapur District	722	6	0
Commander H. Mandi	700	0	0
The People of Colaba District	535		
W. M. Ross, Esq.	500	0	0
A. Blascheck & Co.	500	0	0
Balance of Famine Relief Fund contributed by sanction of the public of Thana.	500	0	0
J. M. Nissim, Esq.	500	0	0
C. V. Vernon, Esq., I.C.S.	500	0	0

The Staff of Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Rs. 470; Subscriptions collected by the Chairman, Bhiwandi Municipality, Rs. 420; The People of Dahanu, Rs. 404; J. D. Davar, Esq., Bar.-at-Law, Rs. 400; Land Record Staff and Field Parties, Central Division, Rs. 400; The Staff and Students of the Gujrat College, Rs. 360; The First Instalment of Subscriptions collected at Baramati, Rs. 330; Dansinhji Talukdar of Lodhika, Rs. 251; Swami Jinsen of the Jain Community, Rs. 250; S. K. Bapat, Esq., D.S.P., Kanera, Rs. 250; The People of Salsette, Rs. 221; A. M. Kajiji, Esq., Rs. 201; Collections in St. Mary's Church, Belgaum, Rs. 200; J. N. Fraser, Esq., Rs. 200; Messrs. Bruel and Co., Rs. 194; The Staff of the Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, Rs. 171-12; N. B. Saklatwala, Esq., Rs. 150; Collections at a Public Meeting of the Agle Dmyati Hitwardhak Mandli, Rs. 141; Amounts collected by the President, Thana Municipality, Rs. 137-8; Holy Trinity Church, Rs. 123; H. B. Shepherd, Esq., Rs. 100; J. Staffard, Esq., Rs. 100; K. R. Vacha, Esq., Rs. 100; E. Fraser, Esq., Manager, Gondul Porelbunder State Railway, Rs. 100; Ranchodbhai B. Patel, Esq., Rs. 100; Jeejeebhoy E. Modi, Esq., Rs. 100; Pirojsha B. Malbari, Esq., Rs. 100; Simons Misrahi, Esq., Rs. 100; "A Woman," Rs. 100; R. V. Patwari, Esq., Rs. 100; A. L. Colaco, Esq., C.E., Rs. 100; Mrs. K. S. Nariman, widow of the late Lt.-Col. K. S. Nariman, I.C.S., Rs. 100; A. M. De Souza, Esq., Bandora, Rs. 100; Once Staff of Messrs. Chambers and Fritchley, Rs. 84; Offertories of the Bombay Baptista Church on Sunday, 6th September, Rs. 69; Special Land Acquisition of G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways, Rs. 81-8; Shamrao G. Kamlakar, Esq., Rs. 75; E. E. Janion, Esq., Rs. 75; Subscriptions collected by the President, Mahim Municipality, Rs. 72-8; Revd. C. W. Woottan, Missionary in Charge C. M. S. Nasik, Rs. 70; Subscriptions collected by the Mamlatdar of Kalyan, Rs. 62; District Deputy Collector, Prant Bassein and his Establishment, Rs. 60; English Church Manmad, Rs. 60; Runchodbhai B. Patel, Esq., Rs. 51; Ramchandra T. Kirtane, Esq., Rs. 51; Bapuji H. Saklatwala, Esq., Rs. 51; The Village People of Kharada, Rs. 50-15; Dr. Sorab C. Hormusji, Rs. 50; Rev. T. A. Rambaert, Abu, Rs. 50; Contributions from Dharwar District, Rs. 50; N. M. Macpherson, Esq., Rs. 50; Vinayak V. Tilak, Esq., Rs. 50; Pirojshah D. Bhedwar, Esq., Rs. 50; J. M. Dart, Esq., Rs. 50; Rao Bahadur M. G. Dongre. Educational Inspector, Kolhapur, Rs. 50; Professor A. B. Sathe, Rajaram College, Kolhapur, Rs. 50; Hirjibhai Hormusji Wadia, Esq., Rs. 50; Nasserwanji D. Gharda, Esq., Rs. 50; The Village People of Kalantra, Rs. 41; Mr. G. V. Patwani, Rs. 40; Mr. M. J. Patware, Rs. 40; Subscriptions collected at a Special Service from District Judge and Church Trustee, Bijapur, Rs. 38; Mr. C. S. Patwani, Rs. 35; Mr. Michael Conway, Rs. 30; The Salvation Army, Rs. 28; Revenue Establishment, Kaira, Rs. 26-12; Contributions from Dharwar District, Rs. 25; J. Loranco, Esq., Rs. 25; The Staff of the Deputy Inspector-General, Ahmedabad, Rs. 22; Ardeseer F. Chinoy, Esq., Rs. 20; Ardeseer B. Motiwalla, Esq., Rs. 20; The Christian and Missionary Alliance, Viramgam, Rs. 18-12; N. S. Patwari, Esq., Rs. 15; P. R. Patwari, Esq., Rs. 15; H. C. S., Esq., Rs. 15; C. T. Carr, Esq., Rs. 15; G. E. Anding, Esq., Rs. 15; J. Bode, Esq., Rs. 10; The Village people of Anidra, Rs. 10; Govind S. Bhandarkar, Esq., Rs. 10; J. S. P. Rodrigues, Esq., Rs. 10; B. G. Patwari, Esq., Rs. 10; K. J. Patwari, Esq., Rs. 10; William J Howard, Esq., Rs. 10; Marathi Church, Manmad, Rs. 10; Durgadas Radharam, Esq., Rs. 5; "New Zealander," Rs. 5; In Memory of the late Bai Navajbai (Ruttonbai) Cooverji Mistry, through Mr. B. C. C., Rs. 5; Narayna V. Athle, Esq., Re. 1. Total Rs. 12,25,588-4-11.

The Honorary Secretaries would be obliged if donors who have promised donations to the above Fund and have not already paid in would kindly send same to the Honorary Treasurer, Sir James Begbie, Kt. (Bank of Bombay).

The following is the detailed list of contributions from the High Court Pleaders, Appellate Side, above stated:—The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, Rs. 500; Mr. G. S. Rao, Rs. 500; Mr. S. S. Patkar, Rs. 500; Mr. A. G. Desai, Rs. 125; Mr. K. H. Kelkar, Rs. 101; Mr. Manubhai Nanabhai, Rs. 101; Mr. N. V. Gokhale, Rs. 100; Mr. Ratanlal Runchoddas, Rs. 100; Mr. T. R. Desai, Rs. 100; Mr. P. D. Bhide, Rs. 51; Mr. R. S. Navalkar, Rs. 51; Mr. J. R. Gharpure, Rs. 50; Mr. P. R. Shingne, Rs. 50; Mr. G. N. Thakor, Rs. 50; Mr. G. S. Mulgaokar, Rs. 50; Mr. M. K. Mehta, Rs. 20; Mr. N. K. Mehta, Rs. 20; Mr. B. G. Dalvi, Rs. 15; Mr. B. V. Vidwans, Rs. 10; Mr. J. S. Rele, Rs. 10; Mr. P. D. Kothavale, Rs. 10; Mr. B. V. Desai, Rs. 10; Mr. H. V. Divatia, Rs. 10; Mr. P. V. Nijsure, Rs. 10.

WOMEN'S BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 80,780; Manager and Staff Automobile Co. Ld. (2nd donation), Rs. 40; Bai Kalavanti Fatechand N. Zaveri, Rs. 5; Proceeds of Bohemian Concert organized by Ladies of the Bombay Commercial Gymkhana on 5-9-14, Rs. 330; Per Dilshad Begum:—Mr. Kassam Allarakhia, Rs. 15, Mr. Jaffer Mahommed Mistri, Rs. 15; Haji Ahmed Haji Hassan Dada, Rs. 25; Mr. Ismail Ibrahim Pirbhoy, Rs. 15; Mr. Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy, Rs. 25; Staff of H. H. the Nawab Begum Sahiba of Janjira, Rs. 25; Rani Saheb of Miraj Junior, Rs. 500; Ba Shri Jhalima of Porbandar, Rs. 125; Per Major F. de B. Hancock, Administrator, Porbandar State, 1st donation:—Dr. T. V. P. Mascarenhas, Rs. 25; Mrs. Shirinbai H. F. Marker, Rs. 20; Mrs. E. H. Boatwala, Rs. 5; Mrs. Vanechand Jhaverchand, Rs. 20; Mrs. Hirachand Popatbai, Rs. 5; Mrs. Nimchand Ramji Rs. 5; Mrs. Harilal Lakhyanrai Maru, Rs. 25; Mrs. Chhaganlal Ranchhoddas, Rs. 10; Mrs. Abhechand Govindji Desai, Rs. 25; Collection of Miss Mascarenhas, Rs. 67; Per Major F. de B. Hancock, Administrator, Porbandar State, 2nd donation:—Mrs. Bhimrao Martand Gupte, Rs. 5; Mrs. Haji Umar Haji Kasam, Rs. 10; Ba Shri Monghiba, Rs. 30; Mrs. K. S. Dadubha of Bapody, Rs. 20; Mrs. Javerchand Jethalal, Rs. 5; Per Major F. de B. Hancock, Administrator, Porbandar State, 3rd donation:—Mrs. Khodabhai Somabhai Desai, Rs. 10; Mrs. Parmanand Ladha, Rs. 25; Mrs. Khushal Pushotam Bhansali, Rs. 2; Mrs. Dwarkadas Prabhudas, Rs. 2; Mrs. Bhimji Vaijnath Joshi, Rs. 25; Mrs. Kanaksinhji, Rs. 10; Mrs. Ratanji Kurji, Rs. 5; Mrs. Grace C. John, Rs. 4; Mrs. Jayashanker Ambaram Jani, Rs. 2; Mrs. Chaturbhuj Bhimji, Rs. 3; Mrs. Gordhan Bhimji, Rs. 51; Mrs. Jamnadas Vasanji, Rs. 10; Mrs. Bhanji Lavji, Rs. 25; Mrs. Chunilal Gopaldas Shah, Rs. 3; Sundry Collections, Rs. 2; Per Mrs. E. E. Rendall, Junagadh.—H. H. The Nawab Saheb of Junagadh, Rs. 5,000, Mr. & Mrs. H. D. Rendall, Rs. 500, Mrs. J. C. Boyd, Rs. 50; Pandurang Vishwanath Mandekar, Rs. 50; Mrs. Curumsey Damjee, Rs. 51; Mrs. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Rs. 50; Bai Shri Achhoba alias Jadejibai of Dasada, Rs. 200; Total, Rs. 88,255.

Mrs. Dosabhoy Wadia ("In ever loving memory of dear Mrs. R. M. Patell.") 50 Bed Sheets. R. W. T. Warm Children's clothing. Mrs. E. E. Blumenstock Women & Children's clothing. Major Berthon, Jamnagar Brass trays, bowls etc. Miss McHattie, Worn Children & Women's clothing. Mrs. H. Comfort, 2 doz. Tumbler covers, "Pro Regia Patria" 5,000 Native Cigarettes. Mrs. G. Claridge, Clothing. Mrs. E. Westwood, 1 Muffler. Mrs. Hayward, Children's clothes. Mr. Kashinath Raghoonath Raval, Thana, 1,000 Bidies. Mr. N. N. Ayyangar, Asst. Engineer, Godhra, Worn Clothing, Misses Gahagan, 6 pairs flannel pyjama suits, 1 pair trousers. Mrs. T. W. Blagrave, Kathiawar, Worn warm clothing. J. M. Moses, Flannel mufflers. Nasarvanji Shapurji Batlivala (In loving memory of ancestors and worthy parents, Boys hats, Tweed caps, Felt hats, Woollen drawers, Woollen socks, Ties, Soiled Linen Bags, Mr. F. Meyers, 4 woollen undervests, 2 woollen underdrawers, & Books. Mrs. O. Cauty, Worn clothing. Mrs. Sullivan, 36 pairs Bedroom slippers, & Magazines, Books & Magazines:—Purbhudas Hurakhchand, One of the Teachers of the Scottish Orphanage.

CORRECTIONS.

For Mrs. Dinsha Bennett:—190 yards silver grey flannel read Mrs. Dinbai Bennet. For Mrs. Bhica Bennet:—561 yards flannel—read Mrs. Bhicai Bennet.

EX-SOLDIERS' DANCE.

Mr. W. J. Pryke, Secretary of the Bombay Branch of the Ex-Soldiers' Society of India and Burma begs to convey the thanks of its members to the following for their kind gifts and to the public for the support to the Dance, held in the Town Hall in aid of Her Excellency Lady Willingdon's War Relief Fund:—

Messrs. Brandon & Co. 1 case Whiskey; H. S. Smith 2 cases Whiskey; Majestic Hotel 1 case Brandy; Taj Mahal Hotel, one case Assorted Wines; Watson's Hotel 6 bottles Brandy; Pyrke's Hotel, 6 bottles Whiskey and 6 Port; Omrigar & Co. 6 bottles beer and 2 bottles liquer; D. D. Barrier 6 bottles Port and 6 Claret; Prince of Wales Hotel 6 bottles Port; Boyce & Co. 6 doz. Beer 1 bottle Gin and 1 Sherry; M. Framji, 2 bottles Brandy; C. C. Omrigar, 3 bottles Whiskey; A Soldier's Friend 2 bottles Gin and 1 Sherry; Old Soldiers Comrade, 600 lbs. Ice; F. Cornaglia, Ice Creams; Pearce & Co., Cakes; Morenas, Sandwiches; Nestles Swiss Milk Co., Chocolates; Carbonic Gas Co. 60 doz. Minerals; Duke & Co. 80 doz. Minerals; Haver & Co., 150 Cigars; Khodadad Sherrier, 100 Cigars and 100 Cigarettes; Irani H. Sherrier 350 Cigarettes; Carlton Hotel, 100 Cigarettes; Soondersas S. Joshi, 250 chairs; J. Nowrojee, Crockery and other Furniture; Collector of Bombay, Town Hall and Liquor Licence; Printing Tickets Caxton Works; Posters, Sanj Vartaman Press; Advertising "Bombay Chronicle" "Advocate of India" and "Times of India"; Mongini "Prize Cake" and Coffee; Electric Light by a Friend.

JEWISH-GERMAN ACTIVITY.

PRO-GERMAN PROPAGANDA IN AMERICA.

The question prompts itself: Will there be reaction? Barring accident, it seems impossible that there should be. Yet there are factors which cannot be overlooked, writes a correspondent in "The Times." German-Americans, especially Jewish-German-Americans, are active, and their influence is not to be despised. Of this I am convinced by recent investigations. There are signs of pro-German activity in high financial circles. The newspapers of New York, Boston, and even Chicago, are by no means immune from that kind of suasion which business sometimes tries to apply to journalism. While it is doubtful whether any independent newspaper will yield more to such influences than to emphasize obvious facts—such as that the bulk of such war news as we get comes from Anglo-French sources, and is, therefore, not uncoloured—the existence of propaganda should not be overlooked.

The German-American-Jewish Press is also active. The *Wahrheit* and the *Tageblatt*, the two chief German-Jewish organs, inveigh against our helping Russia and Slavs. The *Wahrheit* even says that Germany, Austria, and Italy are the only European countries not openly antagonistic to Jews. The German-American Press and German-American societies led by the excellent New York *Staats-Zeitung* similarly hammer away in defence of the Fatherland, helped by a widely-scattered band of German or Germanophil professors, of whom Professor Hugo Munsterberg, of Harvard, is the most important, and by a new English weekly just started in New York in the interests of a true understanding of Germany's position. It is doubtful, however, whether even German-Americans are solid. The *Staats-Zeitung* to-day proclaims that they are, but the statement is contradicted by my experience of the big Eastern cities. A good many thoughtful and influential German-Americans seem to make no secret of their disapproval of what one of them called the "militaristic madness of the Kaiser." I even heard talk of the probability of a German Republic should Germany be beaten.

Among Irish-Americans there is the same division of opinion. While Mr. Redmond has many followers, there are some extremists, represented in New York, for instance, by the Irish National Volunteer Organization, who deem him a traitor. But a discussion of this subject is premature until this week's Irish-American newspapers are available.

Several breaches are reported on the Bengal-Nagpur Line between Lingadam and Kottavalra. There is no possibility of transhipment for the next 48 hours.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

TEMPLE PROPERTY IN DISPUTE.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Hayward.)

SADHU RAMDAS GOPALDAS *v.* BALDEODASJI KAWASHOLVADASJI AND NINE OTHERS.

This was an appeal against the judgment of Mr. H. A. Mohile, Additional First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad. He dismissed the plaintiff-appellant's suit, ordering each party to bear its own costs.

The plaintiff stated *inter alia* that there was a sadhu by name Bajrangdasji living in Dakore, who died of plague in 1907, leaving no *chela* surviving him. He was an independent owner of the temple, and moveable and immoveable properties appertaining thereto. He was in wahivat as owner (Malik) and Mahant of the temple at Dakore. He further averred that his *guru* had no *chela* and the *Mandir* (temple) belonged to a temple at Nadiad. That it had belonged to an ancestral *guru* of his, and according to Hindu law as well as in accordance with the customary law of the sadhus, he was a *Pitrai* (agnak) *chela* of the deceased Bajrangdasji. Defendant No. 1 had put forward one Kansalyadas as a false *chela* of the deceased sadhu, and got a false will passed in his favour. Defendant No. 1 was not entitled to the properties in suit because a *Mahant* had no right to give under a will or in charity temple property to any one except his own *chela*. The plaintiff had called upon the above defendant to restore the properties but he did not do so and hence this suit.

The defendants, *inter alia*, replied that the plaintiff was not the heir of the deceased Bajrangdas. The deceased and Kansalyadas were not *gurubhai sadhus*. They were not governed by ordinary principles of Hindu Law; and that the temple in suit did not belong to the *Mandir* at Nadiad, that the will was a valid will; and therefore the plaintiff had no right to institute the suit.

Counsel for the appellant contended that a special line of succession had been laid down for succession among ascetics, hermits and such others. In the absence of any special custom of the foundation, the rule of succession laid down by Yagnavalkya (verse 137, Gharpure's Mitakshara) would apply. Counsel also cited 10 Mad., p. 384. In the present case there was no special usage, and in the absence of that, this rule would apply. The deceased died without a *chela* (disciple) and therefore according to Mitakshara which says "in the absence of these, though sons and others are existing, an associate in holiness, i.e., one belonging to the same order would succeed." the plaintiff being an "*ekatirthi*," i.e., one belonging to the same or sect order, or descending from the same common preceptor Bhagwandas, from whom the deceased also descended, would succeed as an heir.

Counsel submitted that the word "*ekatirthi*" had been wrongly translated in 4 Cal.; he referred to the dictionary meaning of the word "tirth" and there it was translated as source, origin, preceptor. The word was correctly translated as meaning "one belonging to the same order," by Mandlik, Ghosh and Gharpure.

Mr. Setlur, for the respondent, submitted that the custom was that the *Mohants* should assemble and select a *chela* from among other *chelas*. He referred to the custom as shown in West and Buhler's Hindu Law.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal with costs, and said that the appellant had not proved any special custom of the foundation; and his contention that one belonging to the same sect or order could succeed to an acsetic in the absence of a *chela* was not right. One belonging to the same order or sect could be the heir of a hermit; but the present appellant was an ascetic and not a hermit.

Mr. I. N. Mehta, with Mr. N. N. Mehta, appeared for the appellant.

Mr. Setlur appeared for the respondents.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

A FATAL DRUNKEN BRAWL ON ECLIPSE DAY.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar and a Special Jury.)

EMPEROR *v* PACHOO DEVJI.

The hearing of this case, in which the accused is being tried on charges of murder, or culpable homicide not amounting to murder, or grievous hurt, in that he caused the death of one Rama by striking him with a large stone weighing 5½ seers, was continued before his Lordship and a special jury yesterday.

After the evidence for the prosecution had been finished the accused made his statement. He said that on the day in question one Meramal, the deceased's brother-in-law, and himself were drinking toddy and liquor. The deceased also joined them later on, and when they proceeded homewards, the deceased began to vomit. He then fell down and struck his head against a stone five feet high and two feet broad. He had no enmity with the deceased. It was Dhondu (who owed the accused Rs. 2), who involved him as being the assailant of the deceased.

No evidence was tendered on behalf of the accused. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty on the charge of grievous hurt, and of not guilty on the charges of murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

His Lordship addressing the accused, said "there could be no doubt whatever that you had no intention of taking the deceased's life. Most unfortunately, however, that drunken brawl on the eclipse day has resulted in a loss of life and that loss is attributable to your action. I sentence you to four years' rigorous imprisonment."

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ALLEGED ABANDONMENT OF A CHILD

(Before Mr. Justice Davar and a Common Jury.)

EMPEROR *v.* KULSAMBAI.

The accused, a Mahomedan woman, was committed to the Sessions by Mr. C. H. Setalvad, on 4th September, 1914, on a charge of exposing a newly-born child with intent to wholly abandon it, under section 317 of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. M. K. Lalkaka appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Crown; and Mr. Azad defended.

Mr. Lalkaka, after reading section 317 of the Penal Code, under which the accused is charged, stated the facts of the case shortly. He said that the accused was a married woman, who was deserted by her husband, a week after their marriage. She used to live at Madanpura with an old woman named Mariambai and her son Mahomed Hosein. On the 12th of August, she went to Motlabai's Hospital, where she gave birth to a female child. On the 17th August, she left the hospital with the child; but on the 19th August, when she went to Mariambai's place, she went without the child. Naturally they questioned her as to where the child was. On the 19th of August however, a boy named Shankar found the child in a field near the Adam Wylie's Hospital. The boy informed the police who took the child to Motlabai's Hospital, where it was identified as the child of Kulsambai. There, the police obtained information of the child's mother; and inquiry was made by the police and the present prosecution was launched.

Two nurses of the Motlabai Hospital would give evidence as to the accused having given birth to the child; also that when the child was brought by the police to the hospital they were able to identify it. A boy named Shankar would give evidence as to his having found the child in a field near the Adam Wylie's Hospital.

There were no witness for the defence.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of not guilty against the accused, and his Lordship ordered her to be acquitted and discharged.

THEFTS BY OLD OFFENDERS.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar and a Common Jury.)

EMPEROR V. RAHIMBUX ALIBUX.

Rahimbux Alibux, a Mahomedan, was charged of having committed theft by picking a purse containing Rs. 4 from the pocket of a passer by named Raghunandan on Bhuleshwar Road on the 7th of August at about 6 p.m.

Mr. Barrow appeared for the prosecution.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty against the accused and his Lordship, in view of previous convictions, sentenced him to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar and a Common Jury.)

EMPEROR V. AMRUTYA PANDOO.

Another old offender Amrutya Pandoo was charged with having stolen a pair of shoes belonging to one Framji Cowasji, who had gone to consult an astrologer on the 19th August near Pinjra Pol, and left his shoes outside the astrologer's place.

Mr. Barrow appeared for the prosecution.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty against the accused, and his Lordship sentenced him to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

SHORT CAUSES.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

SHESHMAL DALICHAND & ORS. V. JANE NORHONA & ORS.

The plaintiffs had advanced a sum of Rs. 5,680 on a pro-note to one Charles Norhona, a native Christian employed in the Secretariat at Bombay. The rate of interest agreed upon was 4 per cent. per annum. Charles Norhona died on the 10th October, 1913, and the plaintiffs sued to recover the amount from his widow and children.

Mr. Kanga appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. R. D. N. Wadia for the first defendant.

Mr. Wadia stated to the Court that the deceased had left no assets, and that the widow and children were not personally liable.

Mr. Kanga stated that he wanted only a decree against the estate of the deceased.

His Lordship passed a decree for the amount against the estate of the deceased. The plaintiffs were given interest at 9 per cent. per annum from the 2nd June, 1911, and their costs; but the plaintiffs were ordered to pay the cost of the widow and the children.

Attorney for the plaintiffs:—D. J. Mantri.

Attorneys for the first defendant:—Daftary, Ferreira and Divan.

DHARAMSI J. THAKAR AND ANR. V. MANGALDAS N. MOOTIVALA AND ANR.

The plaintiffs had advanced to the first defendant, on the 14th November 1913, Rs. 10,500 on the equitable mortgage of a house at Lanovli. The second defendant was the second mortgagee of the Lanovli house and also a pledgee of the furniture in the said house having advanced Rs. 4,000 to the first defendant. The first defendant had disappeared from Bombay and the plaintiffs now sued to enforce their mortgage.

Mr. Kajiji appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. B. J. Wadia for the second defendant.

His Lordship passed the usual mortgage decree. The plaintiffs were appointed Receivers of the property and the second defendant was appointed Receiver of the furniture pending the final decree.

Attorney for the plaintiff:—Shroff, Dinshaw and Dharamsi.

Attorneys for the second defendant:—Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinshaw and Co.

TARACHAND PARASRAM V. MANGALDAS N. MOTIVALA.

This was a claim by the plaintiffs for Rs. 2,040-7-0 against the defendant being the value of watch-chains, scarf-pins and other jewellery supplied to the defendant.

Mr. Davar appeared for the plaintiffs, in whose favour his Lordship passed a decree for the amount.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs:—Dhanjisha and Batlivala.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA V. JAMSETJI E. SAKLATVALA.

This was a suit to recover from the defendants a sum of Rs. 10,607-15-0 being two quarterly instalments of interest payable by the defendant in respect of a loan of Rs. 2,80,000 advanced by the plaintiff bank on the mortgage of the defendant's property.

Mr. Kemp appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Tagarkhan appeared for the defendant, and said that the defendant admitted the claim but wanted time to enable him to pay. The plaintiffs had ample security as the property was worth four lakhs.

His Lordship passed the decree prayed for.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs:—Little & Co.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

At a meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust held yesterday afternoon in the Trust's Offices under the chairmanship of Mr. G. W. Hatch, the following administration report for the year 1913-1914 was passed:—

The year 1913-14 was the fifteenth complete year of the Trust's existence and marked the close of the period of 15 years during which under section 75 (1) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act the cost of management was chargeable to the Capital Account; from 1914-15 onwards the Revenue Account has to share this burden.

THE FINANCIAL FORECAST.

The outstanding feature of 1913-14 was the issue of the Chairman's third financial forecast, the first and second having been issued in 1903 and 1910 respectively. The 1910 forecast showed that the Trust had a margin of 16 lakhs only for expansion of their programme; but in subsequent years there was an improvement in the Trust's revenue and in the financial clauses of the Act, additional assistance being received both from Government and the Municipality, so that in spite of important additions to the Trust's sanctioned programme the 1913 forecast showed that the margin for expansion had increased to 95 lakhs. Inasmuch as the whole of this sum was required for completion of the Eastern Avenue, it was still necessary that the Trust should be provided with further funds for direct expenditure on improvement schemes. To this end a Bill was introduced into the Bombay Legislative Council on 16th December 1913 providing for the levy of a surtax in stamp duty on conveyances of property in Bombay and for the payment of the nett proceeds to the Trust. The Corporation however vigorously protested against the raising of the necessary funds at the expense of the property owners of Bombay and suggested as they and the Trust had already suggested in 1911, that an export duty on bales of cotton exported from Bombay should be levied instead. Government announced at the March meeting of the Legislative Council that the Bill would be held over pending consideration of this suggestion.

SYNOPSIS OF WORK.

The usual appendices giving a synopsis of the Trust's work up to date under different heads are appended to this report. They are summarised below:—

Appendix A.—A synopsis of the Trust's Capital Account transactions, showing how 555 lakhs have been spent on the City, viz., 29 on the development of building estates on certain Government and Municipal lands temporarily vested in the Trust and 526 on the acquisition and development of the Trust's own estates.

Appendix B.—A synopsis of the Trust's General Account transactions, showing how the burden of interest and sinking fund charges to date (166 lakhs) on the capital (493 lakhs) borrowed by the Trust has been distributed between Government (12 per cent.), the Municipality (35 per cent.), and the Trust (53 per cent.), and how the nett contribution (78½ lakhs) received by the Trust from Government and the Municipality towards these charges amounts to only Rs. 40½ lakhs more than the capital the Trust have sunk in the Government and Municipal lands which are temporarily vested in the Trust. In a supplementary statement, Appendix B-4, the Municipality's actual contributions to the Trust under section 72 are compared year by year with the maximum contemplated by that section; they fall short of the maximum by 45 lakhs.

Appendix C.—A statement showing year by year the loans raised by the Trust with the interest paid on each loan and the sinking fund accumulated to date. Totals: Rs. 493 lakhs raised; Rs. 19½ lakhs paid per annum as interest; Rs. 20¼ lakhs accumulated in the sinking fund.

Appendix D.—A list of Trust estates as at the end of 1913-14 showing how far they have been developed. Total developed area 14.2 lakhs square yards, valued at Rs. 326½ lakhs; undeveloped area 54.3 lakhs square yards acquired at a cost of Rs. 212.4 lakhs. Two statements comparing the Government and Municipal lands vested in the Trust with the original grants under Schedules C and D are also appended.

Appendix E.—A list of the schemes undertaken by the Board showing the area and cost involved in each, the progress made in 1913-14, the further work to be done and the estimated cost thereof; aggregate estimated cost 792½ lakhs, of which 509½ lakhs had been spent to end of 1913-14.

Appendix F.—A tabular statement showing the area acquired in each scheme with cost of acquisition and estimate of future cost. Total 44 lakhs square yards acquired for nearly Rs. 416 lakhs; 6½ lakhs square yards yet to be acquired at a probable cost of Rs. 160½ lakhs.

Appendix G.—A tabular statement showing the progress made in leasing building sites on the Trust's developed estates. Total 626 sites leased at annual rentals aggregating a little over 10½ lakhs, leaving 268 with rentals aggregating 2¾ lakhs yet to be leased.

Appendix H.—A list of Police Accommodation Schemes undertaken by the Trust, showing that in 7 completed schemes accommodation for 21 officers and 392 men with their families and 19 horses has been provided on sites aggregating 20.118 square yards in area, at a cost of Rs. 11,82,523, on which Government have to pay the Trust Rs. 55,310 as annual rent.

Appendix I.—A list of chawls constructed for the poorer and working classes by the Trust, showing that in 50 completed chawls accommodation for 14,935 adults has been provided on sites aggregating 67,171 square yards in area at a capital cost of Rs. 34,55,199. Annual rents (from Rs. 3-4 to Rs. 5 per room per month) aggregating Rs. 2.3 lakhs per annum; capital cost per adult accommodated Rs. 231.

Appendix J.—A list of roads constructed by the Trust. Total 92 roads aggregating 12.8 miles in length and 316.569 square yards in area handed over to the Municipality, including 14,495 square yards handed over in 1913-14; others complete and incomplete aggregating 1.5 miles in length and 122.532 square yards in area, yet to be handed over; cost of roads to date 88½ lakhs for acquisition and Rs. 21 lakhs for construction; total Rs. 109½ lakhs.

ACQUISITION.

There were two Special Collectors Messrs. J. D. Framji, Bar-at-Law, and G. S. Hardy, I.C.S., engaged in acquiring land for the Trust under the Land Acquisition Act up to 31st January 1914 when Mr. Hardy was transferred.

Including the balance of 597 cases opened but not concluded by the close of the year 1912-13, 877 land acquisition cases came before the Special Collectors during the year 1913-14, and of these 389 remained undisposed of at the end of the year. In the 488 cases disposed of, awards amounting to Rs. 58,17,009 were made for land aggregating 359,352 square yards, an average of Rs. 16.19 per square yard. The Special Collectors and their establishment cost the Trust Rs. 50,382.

The area acquired was about 56 per cent. of the total area to be acquired and was mostly acquired in settlement cases in Schemes 5, 6, 32 and 37.

Over three-fourths of the cases, including almost all the important ones, absorbing about 92 per cent. of the total amount awarded, were settled.

Both the total amount (Rs. 58,17,009) awarded by the Special Collector and the amount awarded in cases settled amicably (Rs. 53,48,519) easily constituted records, the previous best being Rs. 51,95,002 total awarded in 1907-08 and Rs. 31,56,082 awarded in settled cases in 1908-09.

Most of the settlements especially those in Schemes 32 and 37 involved very long negotiations and were only completed after much evidence had been taken by the Collectors. As noted in the report for 1912-13 much of the work for these settlements had been done in that year. The owner's readiness to come to settlements still continues, and the work in connection with many of the settlements now being effected in 1914-15 was done in 1913-14. The way in which the settlement work has been carried out reflects much credit on the Land Manager and his Assistants.

DEWAN BAHADUR AMBALAL SAKERLAL.

Whose death was reported yesterday.

U. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PANDIT BISHAN NARAYAN DAR ELECTED TO IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 15.

Sir James Meston in opening the meeting of the Legislative Council at Naini Tal said it was from this province that some of the finest units of our Expeditionary Force were hurrying to the front. His Highness the Nawab of Rampur was rendering help of a special and valuable kind, the Maharaja of Benares intended to equip an ambulance corps for the field.

Regarding the famine the Lieutenant Governor said relief was no longer necessary and would close this month.

The loss of cattle had been very much smaller than was at one time feared and the people cheered by a splendid monsoon and aided by lavish "takavi" and generous suspensions of revenue and rent were replenishing their resources and forgetting their troubles. Recently good showers of rain had visited the western side of the province and it was hoped the next harvest was secured.

The non-official members of the Council have elected Pundit Bishen Narayan Dar, ex-president of the Indian National Congress, as a Member of the Imperial Council in succession to the late Raj Sri Ram Bahadur.

When your throat is dry and husky, a Zymole Trokey will relieve that disagreeable feeling. Zymole Trokeys give the mouth a cleansed and refreshed sensation. 180—1

INDEMNITY IN WAR RISKS.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT'S ACTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 15.

The Arracan Co., Limited, have received a cable from the head office of Nippon Yusen Kaisha at Tokio, informing them that the Japanese Diet has passed a bill under which the State will indemnify underwriters to the extent of 80 per cent. (subject to alteration) on war risks contracted within the maximum rates named by the Government on Hull cargo by Japanese steamers between the ports on the routes specified by the Government and also on cargo imported into or exported from Japan by steamers of any nationality. Insurances under this scheme must be effected in Japan whether by Japanese or foreign companies.

TRAVANCORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TRIVANDRUM, Sept. 15.

The Travancore Legislative Council met to-day at 12 noon. The Dewan presided.

All the members, official and non-official, except the Chief Secretary to Government, attended.

The Regulation Amendment Bill, the Game Preservation Amendment Bill, and the Village Panchayat Courts' Bill were passed.

The principles of the Elementary Education Bill are being discussed at length.

Mr. Subba Iyer, Head Sirkar Vakil, and Professor Rengaswamy Iyengar, made elaborate speeches strongly opposing the views of the non-official members.

At this stage the Assembly rose.

Weak and delicate children are given a new lease of life by using Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Delicious tasting, easily taken, flesh producing and strength promoting. 180—B 1

HOLLAND'S PRECAUTIONS.

DYKES READY TO OPEN.

The Special correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" at Rotterdam wired as follows on Aug. 17:—

A visit just made across the frontier into Belgium enabled me to see the further preparations made by Holland to prevent any violation of her neutrality. I have already described in "The Daily Telegraph" the elaborate precautions taken on the frontier north of Liege. In view of the movement of French troops into Belgium it was thought possible that German troops might be driven into Holland across the frontier to the north of Namur and Brussels. I accordingly visited the frontier in this locality.

In the immediate neighbourhood of the frontier I saw no Belgian troops. The Dutch, on the other hand, were prepared for the incursion. I saw large forces of infantry holding the roads, and also numerous barbed wire entanglements and barricades. Detachments of cavalry are constantly patrolling the frontier. It is absolutely necessary to hold the roads in force, as in Holland, unlike other countries, it is impossible to take artillery across open fields, as the ground is far too wet, soft, much of Holland being below the level of the sea canals and rivers.

In towns near the frontier large numbers of troops are congregated. The probable lines of invasion are commanded by powerful forts.

VISIT TO FORTS.

I have had an opportunity of visiting some of these fortifications, which are strong and modern. Some distance from the forts are guns well concealed. In addition to this there are arrangements for flooding the country if the enemy come in irresistible numbers. As already stated, much of Holland is below sea level the water being kept out by dykes. These dykes are penetrated by locks as on the English canals and rivers. It is impossible to open the lock gates against the force of water, and if only the sluices were opened this would not flood the country sufficiently quickly to check the onrush of the invader.

I observed an ingenious device adopted to overcome this difficulty. Inside the lock gates wooden barriers have been erected and the sluices being opened the whole force of water is on the wooden barrier. It is then possible to open the lock gates. As a matter of fact, practically all the lock gates are now open, and nothing but the wooden barriers are holding back the water.

The barriers are so constructed that they can be demolished instantly. The waterlines are connected with headquarters by telephone. Roadways are often built up on the dykes so as to avoid winter floods.

ROADS CUT THROUGH.

I further found that these roads in the neighbourhood of the forts had been almost entirely cut through, so that instead of a broad road there is only a narrow path some 18in. wide. This renders it impossible to convey troops and guns along these roads. It is also impossible to repair the roads, as the places where they are cut are covered by guns. Trees are cut down to the ground in the neighbourhood of the forts to prevent the enemy approaching under cover. Whole orchards have been swept away. Of houses in the line of fire of the guns only the bare walls remain. These are left to avoid unnecessary destruction, but the moment Holland is involved these will be dynamited.

Wooden outhouses have already been destroyed. The general appearance is one of desolation. On the river I saw barges laden with guns and ammunition, and also pontoon bridges, built in sections, ready to be conveyed wherever necessary.

SEQUEL TO RANGOON NAVJOT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 15.

The Parsee residents of Rangoon at a meeting held in the Anjuman Hall, decided to present to the editors of the "Jame Jamshed" and the "Sanj Vartaman" and their proprietors with an address and will present them with a silver mounted shield and casket in recognition of their valuable services rendered in connection with the Juddin controversy.

GERMAN SUBJECTS IN RANGOON.

SEIZURE OF PAPERS BY POLICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 15.

Acting under warrants issued by the local Government, the police yesterday visited the premises of Burma Rice and Trading Co., Limited and Dickman Bros. and Co. Limited, and seized all the papers under control of certain German subjects of those firms, the contents of the documents seized were not made known.

GERMANY

WAR MAP

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The Indian Pain-Balm.

It gives you instantaneous relief, soothes, comforts and heals you from pain. Restores beauty, joy and peace. Brings back the sweet face of youth and a smiling look. Avoid useless drugs and good-for-nothing pain cures. Make a note that you should either get AMRUTANJAN or not get other preparations which flood the Market : rice per bottle ans. 8 only. With beautiful Tin.

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This oil is composed of excellent drugs, is delightful to use, is the very essence of refinement, for beautifying and increasing the growth of the hair. For preventing its falling off, for restoring it to its natural colour, for making it silky, pliant, and lustrous, and for keeping the brain cool and refreshed, no other hair oil can approach it in perfection. It has besides the most delicate and charming perfume.

For superiority Gold Medal is awarded in Mysore Exhibition and Certificate of Merit in Allahabad Exhibition, and hundreds of unsolicited testimonials praising the good effects of this oil are received

Price Re. 1 per bottle ; v. p. p. as. 4 extra. For three bottles Rs. 2-10 ; v. p. p. annas 7 extra.

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BOMBAY.

BRITISH CONSUL AT DANZIG.

BRUTAL TREATMENT BY GERMANS.

GROSS INSULTS.

Reuter's Agency received a detailed account of the insults and indignities offered by the Germans to the British Consul at Danzig and his wife and children and the party who were accopanying him. A brief account of the detailed version, now for the first time available from authenticated accounts by members of his party, shows that not only the men but also women and children of the Consular party were subjected to treatment of a character that in many respects cannot be narrated in the public Press says the "Daily Telegraph.,, For some time before England and Germany were at war the wildest excitement prevailed in Danzig—as far back as July 30 the Consul's telegrams were stopped or tampered with and his telephonic connection cut off.

Mr. Francis E. Drummond-Hay, Member of the Victorian Order, has had a long and distinguished official record, and for some time has been his Majesty's Consul for West and East Prussia and Posen, resident at Danzig. His first intimation that war had broken out was on the morning of Aug. 5, when a police officer visited the Consulate and informed him that diplomatic relations had been broken off. He was told that he was under arrest and must leave as soon as possible. The officials further intimated that even his life was in danger. He was then conveyed to his private residence six miles out of Danzig, and told that he and his family had an hour ,to pack and clear out.

Mrs. Drummond-Hay, with her eldest son —a boy of 16, who had just arrived from Cheltenham on his holidays—a younger son of 8, and Miss Stagg, the governess, had previously received a visit from the officials, and were in great distress, being unable to telephone to the Consul at his office in town. On the arrival of the Consul at his private residence the police gave them an hour to pack their hand-bags. The party then left the house in a motor, escorted by police and soldiers, en route for the station. At every street corner rifles were levelled at them, and they were hooted at and insulted. Arriving at the station they were joined by the French Vice-Consul and a party of ten British refugees. Here they were molested by soldiers, who demanded passes, and after being taken by the police to a waiting-room were put into a waiting train. They were told that this would take them to Stettin, but that if they looked out of the carriage windows or left the train they would be shot.

MENACING CROWDS.

Instead of six hours the journey to Stettin occupied twenty-two hours, during which the party suffered greatly. The crowds on the platform were angry and menacing, insulting phrases were written on the carriage, and all food was refused.

When Stettin was reached the party were again told that they were under arrest, and that they would be locked up in the town. After managing to secure a sandwich, the Consul and his party were bundled into another train for a further nineteen hours' run to Hamburg. On this train they were again submitted to the greatest indignities. They were searched, insulted at night time, and unable to sleep. A drunken sergeant with a levelled revolver entered their carriage, and the behaviour of all caused the greatest distress, particularly to the ladies of the party.

Eventually Hamburg was reached, and the travellers were for the first time courteously received by a German officer, who behaved as a gentleman. After a hurried wash the refugees were put into another train to convey them to the Dutch frontier. There the worst of their trouble began. After an examination of luggage the police refused to accept their passes, and they were told they would have to remain. The ladies, they were informed, were free, but the men must remain. For seven hours the Consul and his companions were kept at the station, a man standing over them with a loaded rifle.

"BLACK HOLE" OF HAMBURG.

After a time the ladies, after having been searched in a most indelicate fashion, were separated from their friends and sent off to an hotel while the men were marched off to prison and thrown into cells. There they were searched and the Consul and three others placed in a cell. The apartment measured 12ft. by 5ft. and contained straw, a blanket, and a jar of water. There the party were locked in and left the whole of one night and the following day, the cells being destitute of every sanitary arrangement.

At 9-30 on the following morning they were let out for half an hour, and paraded with criminals before being re-conducted to their cell. The guard who brought food was armed with a revolver, had with him a police dog, and was followed by a rifleman. In fact, as members of the party say, they were like "rats in a trap."

At ten on the following night the Consul was told that he and his family and staff could leave, and they departed, reaching Flushing after a further long and tedious journey, ten days after their departure from Danzig.

Mr. James, contractor for the Admiralty, and the British Vice-Consul at Hanover were, however, left in their cells, and have not been heard of since.

LOYAL MEETINGS IN BURMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 15.

Further reports of loyal meetings have been received from Meiktila, Yandoon and elsewhere. Local committees have been formed all over the province to aid in the collection of funds for War relief.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS AND THE WAR.

THE CHANGED ATTITUDE

DREAD OF RUSSIA.

Mr. Dudley Ward, late "Manchester Guardian" correspondent in Berlin, writing about the changed attitude of German socialists towards the war, says:—

During the crisis of the last fortnight in Berlin I was in close touch with several leaders of the Socialist party and with the editors of several Socialist journals. My last conversation with a Socialist, or indeed with any other German friend, was a telephone call on the morning of the Tuesday on which war was declared by Great Britain. In this I was told that at a meeting of the Reichstag Committee of the Social Democrats it had been decided by a majority of at least three-quarters not to oppose the passage of the various war bills to be presented at the meeting of the Reichstag that afternoon. The Socialist members of the Reichstag were not present at the opening ceremony of the Reichstag in the White Chamber of the Palace, where the Emperor, throwing on to the seat of the throne the text of the speech of which he was in the midst, turned to the members, appealed to them to forget all party quarrels, and asked as a sign that the leaders of each party should take his hand. At the meeting of the Reichstag later in the day, however, the Socialists appeared in force, and in the only statement made by any party the leader of the Socialist faction in the Reichstag, Herr Haase, defined the Socialist position.

The present calamity, said the Socialist leader, was the result of a universal regime of Imperialist policy. The Socialist party, which had fought this policy at every point, refused to accept any responsibility for it. But the Socialist opposition had failed. "Before us," he said, "stands the iron fact of war. We are threatened with the horrors of hostile invasion. We have not to decide today for or against war, but over the question of supplies for the defence of the country. For our people and for the future of their liberty much if not all is at stake with the victory of Russian depotism, which has stained itself with the blood of the best of its own people. This danger must be warded off for the sake of our civilisation and the independence of our country. We prove now what we have always said, that in the hour of danger we should not leave our Fatherland in the lurch."

After this declaration he announced that the Socialists would not oppose any of the seventeen measures proposed. For the first time, too, it is said by those who were present, the Socialists joined in their excitement in the "Hoch" to the Kaiser with which this memorable sitting closed.

THE "SLAV BARBARIANS."

This was the last time before the war, and indeed, the only time during the days that immediately preceded it, that the voice of the Socialist party made itself heard. On the preceding Friday the "state of threatened war" had given united power of control to the authorities, and the Berlin Socialist organ "Vorwarts" appeared as a colourless journal in which practically all comment on events was suppressed. But even if the Socialists had retained full liberty to express their views, there is no likelihood that their attitude would have been different. For the Socialist party, as for the rest of Germany, the war was a war of aggression from the side of Russia. They condemned the action of Austria, they condemned the bungling diplomacy of their own Government, but they were convinced, like the rest, that their own Government had at this time desired peace. To the Socialists even more than to the rest of Germany Russia was the real enemy, the centre of oppression and despotism, of barbarism and reaction. An attack from Russia was an attack on all that the Socialist worker held good in his own country. It was for them, too, a war of the whole people against the inrush of Slav barbarians. Against France there was no feeling whatever. The war against France was only an unfortunate necessity.

At the very beginning of the Austro-Servian crisis a leading member of the party had told me that, if trouble came with Russia, the Socialists would be forced on to the side of the Government. "Our own followers," he said, "would desert us in a body if we tried to keep in opposition at such a moment." What was the attitude of the Socialist party towards the English declaration I was unable to learn. On the Wednesday personal inconveniences of which I have already given an account kept me from communicating with anyone, and the number of "Vorwarts" for that date prints with an ominous absence of comment the fact that war had been declared.

MINISTERS AND THE PEACE PROTESTS.

I may perhaps add a strange detail now overtaken by later events but throwing a curious light on the attitude of the Government during the earlier days of the crisis. On the previous Tuesday Socialist meetings of protest against the Austro-Servian war were announced for almost every town in Germany. The Liberal press spoke of them as unwise, the Conservative organs for the most part demanded their suppression by the authorities. Far from suppressing them, an important official of the party was summoned to meet the Minister of the Interior on the morning of the meetings, and told, at the request of the Chancellor, that not only would the authorities not suppress the meetings, but that they would take full precautions to prevent their being broken up, and that, further, they hoped the party would proceed vigorously in its pacific propaganda. This, of course, was completely unknown to the public at the time.

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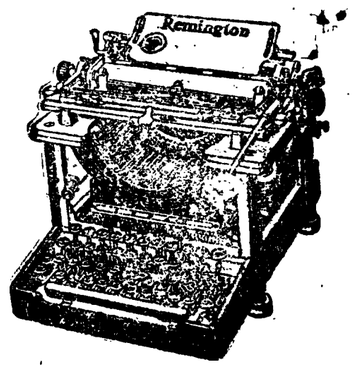

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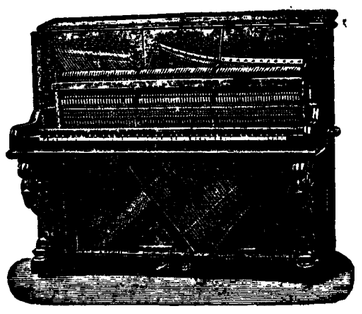

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DAYS IN EUROPE.

RAMBLES IN NORFOLK.

(By Mrs John Gilpin)

CROMER (Norfolk) p. 21.

With the curious changeability of this climate we dropped all of a sudden from 85 in the shade to 58, with wide grey skies and a wind which gave one an idea of the bracingness of this place, which we had begun to think was a sort of traveller's tale, so warm and soft had it been since we came here. The sea looked fine dashing up over the Parade and a number of folk who were standing there watching it, and one could realise a little what the force and volume of it must be in the winter months when there are heavy gales; I am told there is practically nothing between us and the North Pole so there is nothing to stop a constantly gathering and increased volume which spends its fury on the coast, the first thing it meets to resist it, so to speak. It is an illwind which blows no one any good, and I noticed that the principal draper's shop was full of people buying warm coats and waterproofs when the snap came. For very shame's sake we did not have a fire though we longed for one and had to take long tramps inland to try and circulate our blood. There is a charming wood not beyond comfortable walking distance from here, mixed with a sort of heath covered with gorse and a rich reddish-purple heath now in fullbloom, called the Roman Camp, though Antiquarian's say it is neither a Camp nor Roman. That is neither here nor there, sufficient that it is a lovely spot in a country full of such, and that from it can be seen the fairest view of hill, and dale, meadow and wood, earth and sea that one could imagine. It had been so hot that there seemed not a breath anywhere, and it was arranged that after dinner we should take a run by car over to the Camp to try to find a breeze and see what the view looked like in the gathering twilight. It was an odd coincidence to say the least of it, that by a sudden whim to go there we should have been the means of rescuing two young girls, from what might have proved, a very disagreeable experience. We had left the car some little distance off where the road was rather soft, and had wended our way to the open part which commands the view, when two girls, evidently much perturbed asked us if we could direct them to West Runton; that they had come from there through the woods; were strangers and had quite lost their bearings but if they could get on to the road they would then be able to find their way. As a matter of fact, we were not at all sure of the way ourselves and it ended in two of us taking them in the car back to their home while the others waited in the deeper and deeper gloom till the return of the Good Samaritans feeling thankful that we had been minded to come to the place quite spontaneously, and so had been able to befriend the girls who might have had to spend the night out in the wood, which in the dark was an eerie, bogey sort of place to be lost in at night. We discovered since then that there was a road quite near which would have taken them home, but one might have searched all night for it and not found it. A day or two after we went to the place again and had tea under the pine trees after which T. made a clever sketch of the vista of tree trunks with the brown leaves and the brachen below. Whilst at tea, I was attacked by and killed two perfectly huge mosquitos, and as for poor T. I never saw such arms and hands as she had the next day; the chemist to whom she had at last to apply for some paliative for the inflammation, said that wood was renowned for to size and viciousness of its mosquitos. In the papers since there have been accounts of illness and even death from gnat and mosquito bites in different parts of England, but one hardly expected them in a lovely pine wood within sight and sound of the sea. We had noticed before in this woood a very rank unpleasnt smell and it was only by chance that one of us discovered that it was from the pretty feathery spikes of bloom, something like, only larger and more yellow them that of the mango, of the Spanish chestnut of which there is a great deal hereabouts, and very ornamental it is. In another wood we found underneath some of them the immature fruit which had not had the time to grow full size before the cold of autumn and winter.

"COKE OF NORFOLK."

Holkham was one of the places of especial interest we have visited; of interest, not only because of the beauty of the Park and grounds but because of the justly renowned "Coke of Norfolk", who, when he came into the inheritance of the house and land through his father from Lord Leicester, a relative changed the open, barren estate of Holkham into one of the most productive in the kingdom. So renowned was it and all the surrounding country for its sterility that when Mrs. Coke told the witty, old Lady Townshend that she was going to Norfolk, Lady T. replied. "Then, my dear, all you will see will be one blade of grass and two rabbits fighting for it." Coke of Norfolk used knowledge, money and common sense to alter all that; he had the rich marl which underlay the poor sandy surface dug up and spread over the land; he established a different way of cropping the land and other means which enabled him to rear fine sheep, then to the amazement of the local farmers fine cattle; in short at the end of forty years he had so changed the whole aspect of the Holkham Estate that no one who had known it when it first came into his possession could possibly have recognised it. Lovely woodlands of oak, beech, and Spanish chestnut covered hundreds of acres of what had been a barren wilderness and he had the unique experience before he died, of setting foo aboard a ship made of the wood from an oak grown from an acorn of his own planting. Besides all this, he reclaimed over 700 acres from the sea which then actually flowed over some of the land which is now the park. He taught and encouraged the farmers near to follow his example, until his name as an agriculturist became world famous. At the annual sheep shearings or "Coke Clippings" as they were called, he entertained celebrated men from all parts of the United Kingdom and the Continent. He had besides a very large circle of friends among the highest and most important and celebrated in the land and was offered a peerage no less than six times and refused it each time as he felt prouder of the title given him of "Coke of Norfolk" than any other. But, when offered it the seventh time he accepted it, and was the first Commoner raised to the Peerage by the young Queen Victoria, taking the title of Earl of Leicester of Holkham. There is a magnificent Column in the grounds raised to his memory by neighbours and friends from far and near. When he died, every effort had been made to keep his funeral private but, before daybreak on the day, from all parts of the country, riding, driving, walking people began to assemble so that the procession which it started was two miles long, and at every cross-road more joined it until it was so long that when the hearse drew up at the church door the end of the line of carriages alone reached to Litcham, 2½ miles away. I could not help feeling as we drove through the Park and passed the rich, fertile farms in the neighbourhood, how the man who created it from such unlikely material deserved any honour that could possibly be shewn him, and that if there were a few more such it would be an untold boon to this beautiful land of ours we all so fondly call "Home." The Hall is not imposing looking outside, but one reads is very fine inside and full the most wonderful old china, paintings, furniture, etc., but the present Lord Leicester does not permit the public to see it, and indeed he is hardly to be blamed in these days of wanton vandalism.

"AN EARTHLY PARADISE."

Another most delightful and wonderful creation we visited on Sunday, when the creator in the person of Lady Battersea, allows the Public to spend three hours in the Earthly Paradise she aptly names "The Pleasaunce Gardens," for the small sum of 3d. ahead which she gives to a local charity. Until I had seen it. I could not have believed anything so fascinating in the way of a garden could be conceived and carried out. It is difficult to reckon what the actual extent of the grounds is, because they are laid out in such a way that you pass from a water-garden to a rose garden, from that to an exquisite sunk-garden close to a sort of pavement garden, on through pergolas of endless variety covered with every sort of ornamental creeper, leading to vistas of soft, turfed spaces bordered with set clipped yew hedges with stonesteps and balustrades, quaint dovecotes or sundials, and on to herbacious borders a blaze of colour, where even the common wild flowers have been utilised to add their colour and form to the more cultivated kinds. Endless grassy spaces and paths all set with ornamental shrubs in artistic schemes of colour; unexpected little avenues of graceful birch or stately beech which lure you on invitingly to some fresh beauty, until you feel the place must be at least as large as Kew, where the beauties are infinitely less varied, if more spacious. All this too, within the sound of the sea, and the wind which blows so cold and keen off the Arctic seas. But Lady Battersea has raised a thick, sheltering rampart of shrub and tree as a protection against the latter, and judging by the number of only half-hardy plants growing in the greatest luxuriance out of doors it would seem that her green rampart is eminently successful. No doubt she has green-house but they were not to be seen, and the whole of the beauty and most unusual effect is gained entirely by plants and shrubs which grow in the open. We saw half a dozen large tubs of trees with quite thick straight stems crowned with graceful foliage and pretty mauvy flowers, and could not think what they were until coming close, we saw that they were trees of the lemon-scented verbena which is a green-house plant in most parts of England. One herbacious border near the house and the sunk garden was in every shade of blue, through mauve into the blackest and richest purple. Some of the blooms were new to me, and many others I had never seen in these shades; the effect was most striking and charming, the delicate blue of the wild chicory, to be met with in a limited degree just outside, and the richer, deeper and more intense blue of the wild arborage were a considerable asset in this border. The sunk-garden was a scheme of purple, mauve and white; the raised and built corner beds being masses of lavender with a border of white pansies and great vases full of double white pyrethrums; the beds in the lower part thick masses of rich purple heliotrope of compact habit and profuse bloom with a border of white candy-tuft of a size and mass of bloom such as I had never seen. The walls of the sunk-garden were covered with all sorts of creepers of all shades of green, and the very paving had patches of sweet alysum and other plants growing between the stones. I should think there was every known kind of rambling and climbing rose covering some of the pergolas, and besides these, many other kinds of flowering shrubs and semi-creepers had been called into requisition, such as laburnam, whygelia etc. A tall, quiet-looking man who had heard our appreciation of what we were both looking at, and our ignorance of the names of some of the flowers, very kindly told us what they were, and then offered to lead us to Lady Battersea's last piece of work, which we assuredly should not have found without his guidance, the most glorious, double herbacious border with a turfed pathway in between and at the end, red brick steps leading to a rustic red brick arbor. It is quite impossible to give a word-picture of the glories of arrangement and colour of this bed, which in itself was worth coming to see only, and our kind guide added not a little to our enjoyment by his expert knowledge and love of it all: we found out afterwards he was a personal friend of Lady Battersea's and a man of title himself; it was particularly kind of him to show us this attention, the sort of pleasing thing which one never forgets. He said that Lady Battersea made some fresh creation in her garden every year, and when she had to come to the end of things, so to speak, would turn a rosery into a water-garden or something of the kind. In this same water garden, which was reached through a long subterranean passage were waterlilies in bloom from pure white, through soft shades of pink, to a rich rose red, and the rocky borders to the ponds full of the most varied and, to me, unknown flowering plants and shrubs. It has always been one of my day-dreams to have a garden to make, for I have an inherited love of gardening, all my forbears on the maternal side having made gardens wherever they have been and having the "lucky hand" with plants. Since seeing "The Pleasaunce," this desire has been stimulated so that I am quite obsessed for the moment with all I have seen; shall I ever have it realised, I say to myself? who knows, at least it is a very humble and wholesome one. My goodmen has been often to see the young man of the motor-bicycle accident about which I have told you. He is getting on all right, but as it is the larger of the two bones of the leg which is broken it means that he will have to lie flat for four or five weeks; rather rough luck for a holiday. His sisters have had to return home too, and he does not know anyone here so that he will find the time very dull, poor chap! We shall be leaving next week for "green fields and pastures new," this time the border of Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire, amongst some of the collieries and not far from "The Dukeries." The harvest hereabouts has already begun, quite abnormally early, the rowan berries are almost ripe, and the hips and haws turning red; such quantities of both, it is comforting to think the dear birds' larder will be well filled during the winter. Ugh! it is uncommonly like the temperature of winter now!

GERMAN TRADE THROUGH GERMAN EYES.

SOCIALIST JOURNAL'S ADMISSIONS.

The "Vorwarts" of August 6 has an article headed "The Law of Blockade and Capture at Sea," which it precedes by a quotation from a speech by Sir Edward Grey in 1908. In the speech quoted Sir Edward Grey explained that Great Britain's absolute dependence on the possession of the command of the sea made it the duty of the Government for the sake of security to keep intact the weapons of attack which placed in the hands of a people in possession of the command of the sea the possibility of effectively blockading the coasts of an enemy. The writer explains that as German commerce of the value of many millions, the falling-off of which must inflict the most serious economic injury, is threatened, everything depends on whether England will be in a position to keep up her mastery of the sea. A few pregnant figures will explain, says the "Vorwarts" what terrible significance the crippling of Germany's oversea trade would have for her industry and agriculture.

If the British blockade took place imports into Germany of roughly six thousand million marks (£300,000,000) and exports of about eight thousand million marks (£400,000,000) would be interrupted —together an oversea trade of 14 milliards of marks (£700,000,000). This is assuming that Germany's trade relations with Austria-Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden remained entirely uninfluenced by the war —an assumption the optimism of which is self-evident. A glance at the figures of the imports shows the frightful seriousness of the situation. What is the position for example, of the German textile industry if it must forego the imports of oversea cotton, jute, and wool? If it must forego the 462 millions (£23,100,000) of cotton from the United States, the 73 millions (£3,650,000) of cotton from Egypt the 58 millions (£2,900,000) of cotton from British India, the 100 millions (£5,000,000) of jute from the same countries, and further the 121 millions (£6,050,000) of merino wool from Australia, and the 23 millions (£1,150,000) of the same material from the Argentine? What could she do in the event of a war of longer duration without these raw materials which in one year amount in value to 830 millions (£41,500,000)?

It may also be mentioned says the "Vorwarts" that Germany received in 1913 alone from the United States about 300 millions (£15,000,000) of copper, and further that the petroleum import would be as good as completely shut down. The German leather industry is largely dependent on imports of hides from oversea. The Argentine alone sent 71 millions (£3,550,000) worth of hides. Agriculture would be sensibly injured by the interruption of the exports of Chilean saltpetre from Chile, which in 1913, were of the value of not less than 131 millions (£6,550,000).

The significance of an effective blockade of German foodstuffs is to be seen in the following few figures:—The value in marks of wheat from the United States is 135 millions (£8,250,000) from Russia, 81 millions (£4,050,000) from Canada, 51 millions (£2,550,000), from the Argentine, 75 millions (£3,750,000)—372 millions (£18,600,000) from these four countries. There will also be a discontinuance of the importation from Russia of the following foodstuffs:—Eggs worth 80 millions (£4,000,000), milk and butter 63 millions (£3,150,000), hay 32 millions (£1,600,000). Lard from the United States worth 112 millions (£5,600,000), rice from British India worth 46 millions (£2,300,000), and coffee from Brazil worth 151 millions (£7,550,000) should be added to the foregoing. No one who contemplates without prejudice, says the "Vorwarts" these few facts, to which many others could be added will be able lightly to estimate the economic consequences of a war of long duration.

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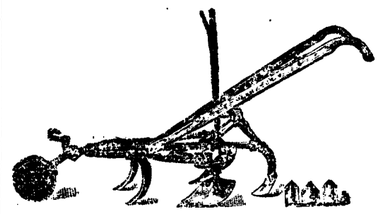

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